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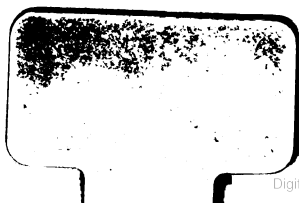
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A BIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE
TO THE
DIVINA COMMEDIA
OF
DANTE ALIGHIERI.

FRANCES LOCOCK

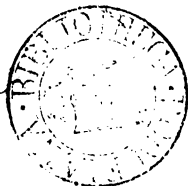


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I have endeavoured in this work to supply a want which I have reason to believe has been felt by many readers of Dante besides myself,—the want, namely, of a brief account of the numerous historical and mythological persons mentioned in the ‘*Divina Commedia*.’ I have arranged the names, as will be seen, alphabetically.

As regards names taken from Holy Scripture and the Apocrypha, I have thought it sufficient to give a reference to a passage, generally the first, in which they are mentioned.

A

BIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE

TO THE

DIVINA COMMEDIA.

ABATE (Abbot of San Zeno). *Purg.* xviii. 113.—Of this Abbot nothing is known beyond the statement in the text, and even his name is doubtful; some calling him Don Alberto, others Gherardo.

ABBAGLIATO, L'. *Inf.* xxix. 132.—A wealthy Sienese, of the Folcacchieri family, who squandered all his property.

ABBOT OF SAN ZENO. *See* **ABATE**.

ABEL. *Inf.* iv. 56.

Genesis iv. 2.

ABRAAM (Abraham). *Inf.* iv. 58.

Genesis xi. 26.

ABRAHAM. *See* **ABRAAM**.

ABSALOM. *See* **ABSALONE**.

ABSALONE (Absalom). *Inf.* xxviii. 137.

2 Sam. iii. 3.

ACAM (Achan). *Purg.* xx. 109.

Joshua vii. 1.

ACCORSO, FRANCESCO D'. *Inf.* xv. 110.—A famous lawyer of Bologna, born at Florence. Edward I. of England on his return from the Holy Land (1274) took D'Accorso to England with him, and admitted him to his privy council. In 1282 he returned to Bologna, where he died in 1321.

ACHAN. *See* **ACAM**.

ACHILLE (Achilles). *Inf.* v. 65; xii. 71; xxvi. 62; xxxi. 5. *Purg.* ix. 34; xxi. 92.—One of the greatest Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis, and was educated by Chiron the Centaur. Thetis being anxious to keep him from going to the siege of Troy, carried him in his sleep to the court of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. Here Achilles remained, disguised as a woman, and is said to have married Deidamia, the king's daughter. Ulysses went to Scyros dis-

B

guised as a merchant, and offered jewels and arms for sale. Achilles by choosing the latter betrayed his sex, and Ulysses took him with him to Troy. Being forced by Agamemnon to give up his beautiful captive Briseis, Achilles withdrew from the war, and was only induced to take part in it again by his desire of revenging the death of his friend Patroclus, which he did by killing Hector. Achilles was slain in the tenth year of the siege by an arrow in his heel,—the only part untouched by the water when Thetis dipped him in the Styx to render him invulnerable to wounds.

ACHILLES. *See* ACHILLE.

ACHITOFEL (Aithophel). *Inf.* xxviii. 137.

2 Sam. xv. 12.

ACQUASPARTA. *Par.* xii. 124.—Fra Matteo d'Acquasparta; he was elected General of the Franciscan order in 1287, and greatly relaxed the rules. Pope Nicholas IV. made him a cardinal.

ADAM. *See* ADAMO.

ADAMO (Adam). *Inf.* iii. 115; iv. 55. *Purg.* ix. 10; xi. 44; xxix. 86; xxxii. 37; xxxiii. 62. *Par.* vii. 26; xiii. 111; xxvi. 83; xxxii. 121.—Genesis ii. 19.

ADAMO. *Inf.* xxx. 49.—An inhabitant of Brescia, who was employed by the Counts of Romena (a castle in the Casentino) to coin false Florentine money; being found out, he was burnt alive in 1280.

ADIMARI. *Par.* xvi. 115.—A Florentine family who came to Florence from Mugello in the eleventh century. One of them married the daughter of Bellincion Berti against the wish of Ubertin Donato, who had married her sister. Boccaccio Adimari obtained possession of Dante's property after his exile, and strongly opposed his recall from banishment.

ADRIAN V., POPE. *Purg.* xix. 89.—Ottobono de' Fieschi, count of Lavagna, a Genoese. He died in 1276, six weeks after his elevation to the Papacy.

ÆNEAS. *See* ENEA.

ÆOLUS. *See* EOLO.

AFRICANO (Africanus). *Purg.* xxix. 116. *See* SCIPIONE.

AFRICANUS. *See* AFRICANO.

AGABITO (Agapetus). *Par.* vi. 16.—Agapetus I. was made Pope in 535, and died the following year at Constantinople. According to the False Decretals, Pope Agapetus wrote a valuable letter to the Emperor Justinian on the duties of a Christian prince.

AGAMEMNON. *Par.* v. 69.—King of Mycenæ, chief of the Greek armies at the siege of Troy. The expedition being detained by contrary winds in Aulis, Agamemnon gave his daughter Iphigenia to be sacrificed, in order to appease the gods. He was murdered on his return from Troy, by his wife, Clytæmnestra.

AGAPETUS. *See* **AGABITO.**

AGATHO. *See* **AGATONE.**

AGATONE (Agatho). *Purg.* xxii. 107.—A Greek poet who flourished B.C. 406. The names only of some of his tragedies are preserved, as Telephus, Thyestes, etc.

AGHINOLFO. *Inf.* xxx. 77.—A Count of Romena, who with his brothers employed Adam of Brescia as a coiner.

AGLAURO (Aglauros). *Purg.* xiv. 139.—Daughter of Erectheus, first king of Athens. She was jealous of her sister Herse, whom Mercury loved; and the god changed Aglauros into a stone.

AGLAUROS. *See* **AGLAURO.**

AGNEL. *Inf.* xxv. 51.—A Florentine of the Brunelleschi family, who, being in authority, appropriated some of the State property to his own use.

AGOSTIN. *Par.* xii. 130.—One of the first followers of S. Francis. He became the head of his order in Terra di Lavoro.

AGOSTINO (S. Augustine). *Par.* x. 120; xxxii. 35.—The son of Patricius and Monica, born at Tagaste in Numidia, in the year 354. He led a dissolute early life, but in 373 he left his bad companions and joined the sect of the Manichæans. At length, in 384, he joined the Church, and was baptized by S. Ambrose, bishop of Milan. Augustine now employed himself in writing; but was afterwards ordained, and in 396 became bishop of Hippo. He died in 430, during the siege of Hippo by the Vandals. S. Augustine was a voluminous writer; his principal works (with the exception of his 'Confessions') were written against the Pelagians.

AGUGLIONE. *Par.* xvi. 56.—Baldo d'Aguglione (a castle in Val di Pesa). He and Acciaiuoli, in 1299, destroyed a sheet of the public accounts which would have proved their dishonesty when in office. This is referred to in *Purg.* xii. 105.

AHASUERUS. *See* **ASSUERO.**

ABITHOPHEL. *See* **ACHITOFEL.**

ALAGIA. *Purg.* xix. 142. Of the family of the Fieschi of Genoa; she married Marcello Malespini, who in 1307 hospitably entertained Dante when in exile.

ALARDO DE VALLERI. *Inf.* xxviii. 18.—A Frenchman who distinguished himself in the Crusades. By his advice, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin at Tagliacozzo; and this he did by merely showing himself, when the enemy fled without fighting.

ALBERICHI. *Par.* xvi. 89.—A Florentine family who lived in the quarter of Porta San Piero.

ALBERIGO. *Inf.* xxxiii. 118.—Alberigo de' Manfredi, lords of Faenza, one of the Frati Gaudenti. In 1285, he feigned a reconciliation with some of his companions with whom he had quarrelled, and invited them to a feast, where they were all

murdered by his orders; the signal being the setting fruit on the table. He was still living when Dante wrote.

ALBERO DA SIENA. *Inf.* xxix. 109.—Said to have been the son of the Bishop of Siena. Griffolino not being able to teach him to fly, as he had promised, Albero accused him to the bishop of practising witchcraft.

ALBERT OF HAPSBURG. *See* ALBERTO TEDESCO.

ALBERTI. *Inf.* xxxii. 55.—Alessandro and Napoleone degli Alberti, counts of Mangona, two brothers. After their father's death, they quarrelled about the succession, and killed each other.

ALBERTO. *Inf.* xxxii. 57.—Alberto degli Alberti, notorious for his cruelty.

ALBERTO DI COLOGNA. *Par.* x. 97.—A Dominican monk, called also Albertus Magnus. He died in 1282, in his monastery at Cologne. His works were printed in 1651 in 21 folio volumes. Pope Urban IV. offered him the bishopric of Ratisbon, but he declined it.

ALBERTO DELLA SCALA. *Purg.* xviii. 121.—A lord of Verona, who turned out the Abbot of San Zeno in Verona, and substituted his own deformed son. He died in 1301, and was very old when Dante wrote.

ALBERTO TEDESCO (Albert the German). *Purg.* vi. 97; *Par.* xix. 115.—Son of Rudolf of Hapsburg. He was elected to the Empire, in 1298, but never went into Italy. It was in his reign that the Swiss revolted from the Empire. He was murdered in 1308 by his nephew the duke of Suabia.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS. *See* ALBERTO DI COLOGNA.

ALCIDE (Alcides). *Par.* ix. 101.—A name given to Hercules, from Alcæus, the name of his grandfather.

ALCIDES. *See* ALCIDE.

ALCMÆON. *See* ALMEONE.

ALDOBRANDESCHI, GUGLIELMO. *Purg.* xi. 59.—One of the lords of Santa Fiore in the district of Siena.

ALDOBRANDESCHI, OMBERTO. *Purg.* xi. 58.—Son of Guglielmo Aldobrandeschi. Being extremely arrogant and haughty, he provoked the Sienese to attack him; they killed him at Campagnatico.

ALDOBRANDI, TEGGHIAIO. *Inf.* vi. 79; xvi. 41.—One of the Adimari family, a good captain. He counselled the Florentines not to attack the Sienese; but his advice was not followed, and the Florentines were routed at the battle of Mont' Aperti in 1260.

ALECTO. *See* ALETTO.

ALESSANDRO (Alexander). *Inf.* xii. 107; xiv. 31.—Alexander the Great, born B.C. 355, became king of Macedon on the death of his father, Philip, B.C. 336. He conquered Egypt,

Syria, Media, Persia, and India. He died B.C. 323. Some think that the Alexander mentioned in *Inf.* xii. 107, was Alexander, tyrant of Phæræ in Thessaly, who was famous for his cruelty. He was murdered by his wife, B.C. 357.

ALESSANDRO. *Inf.* xxx. 77.—A count of Romena, who with his brothers Guido and Aghinolfo employed Adam of Brescia as a coiner.

ALESSIO INTERMINEI. *See* **INTERMINEI.**

ALETO (Alecto). *Inf.* ix. 47.—One of the three Furies who were employed by the gods as ministers of their vengeance. They were said by some to be the daughters of Saturn and Terra, by others, of Pluto and Proserpine.

ALEXANDER. *See* **ALESSANDRO.**

ALI. *Inf.* xxviii. 32.—Cousin of Mohammed, born A.D. 597. He married Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, and was a most faithful and devoted follower of his father-in-law. When, after the death of Mohammed, Abu Bekr was chosen Caliph in opposition to Ali, the latter, with his two sons, Hassan and Hosein, retired into Arabia; but in 655 he was chosen to succeed the Caliph Othman. Ali was murdered in 660. His descendants are variously known as Shereefs, Fatimites and Emirs. The Persians venerate him greatly.

ALIGHIERI. *Par.* xv. 138.—One of the Alighieri, a family of Ferrara, married Cacciaguida, Dante's great-great-grandfather, and their descendants took her name. The arms of the family were, on a ground party per pale or and sable, a fess argent. When Dante's sons settled in Verona, they altered their arms to azure, a wing or.

ALMEONE (Alcmæon). *Purg.* xii. 50; *Par.* iv. 103.—Son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle. In obedience to his father's commands he killed his mother, who had betrayed her husband for the sake of a necklace, and was in consequence pursued by the Furies. He was murdered by the brothers of his wife Alphesibœa, in revenge for his having divorced her.

AMATA. *Purg.* xvii. 35.—Wife of King Latinus. She wished her daughter Lavinia to marry Turnus, and killed herself when Lavinia was given to Æneas.

AMICLATE (Amyclas). *Par.* xi. 68.—A fisherman of Epirus mentioned by Lucan as being so poor that he was not alarmed (having nothing to lose) when Cæsar on his way to Rome, passing through the place where he lived, called to him to take him across the Adriatic in his boat.

AMIDEI. *Par.* xvi. 136.—It was to a lady of this Florentine family that Buondelmonte was betrothed; and his desertion of her gave rise to the Florentine factions of the Bianchi and Neri.

AMPHIARAUS. *See* **ANFIARO.**

AMPHION. *See* ANFIONE.

ANACREON. *See* ANACREONTE.

ANACREONTE (Anacreon). *Purg.* xxii. 106.—A famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, who flourished B.C. 532. His death is said to have been caused by a grape stone, which choked him.

ANANIA (Ananias). *Par.* xxvi. 12.

Acts of the Apostles ix. 10.

ANANIA (Ananias). *Purg.* xx. 112.

Acts of the Apostles v. 1.

ANANIAS. *See* ANANIA.

ANASSAGORA (Anaxagoras). *Inf.* iv. 137.—A Greek philosopher, born B.C. 500, at Clazomena in Ionia; the preceptor of Socrates. He was accused of impiety and condemned to death, but his pupil, Pericles, interceded for him, and he was banished instead. He died B.C. 428.

ANASTAGI. *Purg.* xiv. 107.—A noble and ancient family of Ravenna.

ANASTASIO (Anastasius). *Inf.* xi. 8.—The Pope here referred to was Anastasius II., who died after a two years' pontificate in 496. The heretic Anastasius was not this Pope, but the emperor Anastasius I., who died in 518.

ANASTASIUS. *See* ANASTASIO.

ANAXAGORAS. *See* ANASSAGORA.

ANCHISE (Anchises). *Inf.* i. 74. *Purg.* xviii. 137. *Par.* xv. 25; xix. 132.—The father of Æneas, whom his son saved from the burning of Troy. He died in Sicily on the journey to Italy. Virgil represents Anchises as predicting to Æneas, in the Elysian fields, the future fortunes of himself and of the Romans, his descendants.

ANCHISES. *See* ANCHISE.

ANFIARO (Amphiaraus). *Inf.* xx. 34. *Par.* iv. 104.—One of the seven kings who warred against Thebes. Being a diviner, (he was said to be the son of Apollo,) he foresaw his own death at Thebes, and concealed himself instead of joining the army. His wife, Eriphyle, however, being bribed by the promise of a necklace, betrayed the place of his retreat, and he was forced to go to the war, leaving orders with his son to kill Eriphyle if he heard of his father's death. Amphiaraus was swallowed by an earthquake as he was attempting to retreat from battle in his chariot.

ANFIONE (Amphion). *Inf.* xxxii. 11.—Son of Jupiter and Antiope, a great musician. The walls of Thebes were said to have risen from the ground at the sound of his lyre.

ANGIOLELLO. *Inf.* xxviii. 77.—Angiolello da Cagnano, a noble citizen of Fano. Malatestino, lord of Rimini, invited him to a conference, but treacherously caused him to be drowned on the way.

ANNA. Par. xxxii. 133.—Wife of Joachim, and mother of the Virgin Mary.

ANNIBALE (Hannibal). Inf. xxxi. 117. Par. vi. 50.—The son of Amilcar, a Carthaginian general; he was born B.C. 247. On the death of his brother Asdrubal, B.C. 220, Hannibal took the command of the Carthaginian army, and after gaining some victories in Spain, crossed the Alps into Italy. Here he remained at war with the Romans for 16 years, his great victory being that of Cannæ; but he was at length totally defeated, and retired into Asia. Fearing that he should be given up to the Romans by the king of Bithynia, with whom he had taken refuge, Hannibal poisoned himself, B.C. 183.

ANSELM, S. See **ANSELMO**.

ANSELMO (S. Anselm). Par. xii. 137.—Born at Aosta in 1033. He came to England (after having been Abbot of Bec, in Normandy) in 1092, and was appointed by William Rufus to the archbishopric of Canterbury; his refusal to accept it from any one but the Pope, led to a quarrel with the king, which lasted until the death of the latter. Henry I. invited Anselm to return to England, which he had left at the beginning of the dispute; but another quarrel took place regarding the investiture, in which the king at length gave way. Anselm died in 1109.

ANSELMUCCIO. Inf. xxxiii. 50.—One of the grandsons of Count Ugolino, who perished with him in the Tower of Famine. His father, Lotto, son of Ugolino, was at that time a prisoner in Genoa.

ANTEUS. See **ANTEO**.

ANTEO. Inf. xxxi. 100.—A Libyan giant, son of Neptune and Terra. Hercules fought with him, and as Antæus received fresh strength from his mother as often as he touched the earth, the hero took him up in his arms and squeezed him to death.

ANTHONY, S. See **ANTONIO**.

ANTIGONE. Purg. xxii. 110.—Daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She accompanied her father into exile. Antigone was buried alive because she had buried the body of her brother Polynices, against the orders of her grandfather, Creon.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES. Inf. xix. 87.
1 Maccabees i. 10.

ANTONIO (S. Anthony). Par. xxix. 124.—One of the first hermits, born in Upper Egypt in 251. He was famed for his severe asceticism; and the hog often seen in the pictures of S. Anthony, is an emblem of the demon of sensuality subdued by him. He died in 356, in a cell on Mount Colzum, near the Red Sea.

APOLLO. Purg. xii. 31; xx. 132. Par. i. 13; ii. 8.—Son of Ju-

pter and Latona, born in the island of Delos. He was god of the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence; he is often confounded with the sun.

AQUINAS, S. THOMAS. *See* TOMMASO D'AQUINO.

AQUINO, TOMMASO D' (S. Thomas Aquinas). *Purg.* xx. 69. *Par.* x. 99 *et seq.*—Called the Angelic Doctor. He was born in 1224, and was descended from the counts of Aquino in Calabria. He settled in Naples, of which he refused the archbishopric, and died in 1274. Some said that he was poisoned by Charles of Anjou, who was anxious to prevent his attending the Council of Lyons. He was canonized in 1323. His writings, chiefly theological, prove him to have been a man of great learning.

ARACHNE. *See* ARAGNE.

ARAGNE. *Inf.* xvii. 18. *Purg.* xii. 43.—A woman of Colophon in Ionia, so skilful with her needle, that she challenged Pallas to a trial of skill. The goddess defeated Arachne, and turned her into a spider, after she had hanged herself in despair.

ARCA, DELL'. *Par.* xvi. 92.—A very ancient Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Pancrazio. Malaspini says they were descended from Caprone, one of the companions of Ubertus. *See* UBERTI.

ARDINGHI. *Par.* xvi. 93.—A very ancient Florentine family, who lived in the Orto San Michele, in the quarter of Porta San Piero.

ARETHUSA. *See* ARETUSA.

ARETIN, L'. *Purg.* vi. 13.—Messer Benincasa of Arezzo, a judge in Siena, and afterwards auditor of the Ruota in Rome. While holding the latter office, he condemned to death the brother and nephew of Ghino di Tacco for highway robbery, and was murdered by him in revenge.

ARETIN, L'. *Inf.* xxix. 109; xxx. 37.—An alchemist, named Grifolino, who pretended to teach the art of flying. Being accused of witchcraft, he was burned alive by the bishop of Siena.

ARETINE, THE. *See* L'ARETIN.

ARETUSA (Arethusa). *Inf.* xxv. 97.—A nymph beloved by Alpheus, a river god. She prayed to Diana to help her to escape him, and the goddess changed her into a fountain.

ARGENTI, FILIPPO. *Inf.* viii. 61.—A noble Florentine, of the family of the Cavicciuli-Adimari. He was very rich and very extravagant, and is said to have been called Argenti, because he shod his horse with silver. He was extraordinarily strong, and very passionate.

ARGIA. *Purg.* xxii. 110.—Daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, and wife of Polynices, son of Œdipus. The same story is told of her death as of Antigone's.

ARGO (Argus). *Purg.* xxix. 95.—A son of Arestor. As he had a hundred eyes, two only of which slept at a time, Juno em-

ployed him to watch Io; but Mercury lulled all his eyes to sleep with his lyre, and then killed him. Juno transferred the eyes of Argus to the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her.

ARGONAUTS. Par. ii. 16; xxxiii. 95.—A name given to Jason and his companions, who went in the ship *Argo* to obtain the golden fleece.

ARGUS. *See* **ARGO.**

ARIADNE. Inf. xii. 20. Par. xiii. 14.—Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and his queen, Pasiphae. She freed Theseus from the Labyrinth in which he was shut up. Theseus carried her away with him from Crete, but deserted her at Naxos. Here Bacchus found and loved her, and gave her a crown of seven stars, which, after her death, was made a constellation.

ARISTOTILE (Aristotle). Inf. iv. 131. Purg. iii. 43. Par. viii. 120; xxvi. 38.—A famous Grecian philosopher, born at Stagyra, B.C. 385. He was the tutor of Alexander the Great. Almost all his writings are extant, and his system of logic is still paramount. He died B.C. 322.

ARISTOTLE. *See* **ARISTOTILE.**

ARIUS. *See* **ARRIO.**

ARNAUTZ. Purg. xxvi. 116.—Arnautz, or Arnaud Daniel, a celebrated Provençal troubadour, was born of a noble family in Périgord, in the twelfth century, at the castle of Ribeyrac. He is supposed to have died about 1189. His poems were greatly admired by Petrarch.

ARONTA (Aruns). Inf. xx. 46.—A famous soothsayer of Etruria, who lived in the first century B.C.

ARPIE (Harpies). Inf. xiii. 10.—Winged monsters, who had the faces of women and the bodies of vultures, and were armed with sharp claws. They lived in the Strophades islands, and predicted to Æneas during his voyage to Italy, many of the calamities which awaited him.

ARRIGO (Henry VII.). Par. xvii. 82; xxx. 137.—Henry of Luxembourg, born 1263, was the son of Henry, duke of Luxembourg. He was elected Emperor of Germany in 1308 (being aided by Pope Clement V.), in opposition to Charles of Valois. In 1310, Clement V., then residing at Avignon, appointed Robert, king of Naples, head of the Guelf party, his viceroy in Italy; but wishing to keep friendly with both parties, he invited Henry to go into Italy. Henry crossed the Alps at the head of an army, and in 1311 was crowned in Milan by the Archbishop. A general revolt took place in Lombardy, which was crushed by Henry, who then proceeded to Rome. He found the gates shut against him by Robert, and besieged the city, but was unable to make his way into the Vatican and Leonine quarter. Henry was therefore obliged

to content himself with being crowned in the Lateran Church by two cardinals, in 1312. He next made war on Florence, Genoa, and Pisa, and was preparing to invade the kingdom of Naples, when he died suddenly at Siena, in 1318; some thought that he was poisoned by a monk.

ARRIGO (Henry III. of England). *Purg.* vii. 131.—Born 1207, succeeded his father, John, in 1216. He lost the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Maine, and Touraine; and on his return to England, the barons, under Simon de Montfort, made war upon him and took him prisoner at the battle of Lewes, 1264. His son Edward freed him soon afterwards, by winning the battle of Evesham. Henry died in 1272. History does not give so favourable an account of his character as Dante.

ARRIGO MANARDI. *See* MANARDI.

ARRIGUCCI. *Par.* xvi. 108.—A Florentine family who lived in the quarter of Porta del Duomo.

ARRIO (Arius). *Par.* xiii. 127.—A presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the fourth century. He introduced the Arian heresy, which denied the divinity of our Saviour. This doctrine was condemned by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, which excommunicated Arius. Arius returned to the orthodox faith just before he died in 336.

ARTHUR. *See* ARTU.

ARTU. *Inf.* xxxiii. 62.—A British prince who succeeded his father Uther-Pendragon in 516. He established the Order of Knights of the Round Table, defeated the Saxons, and died 542.

ARUNS. *See* ARONTA.

ASCIAN, CACCIA D'. *Inf.* xxix. 131. A Siennese, who possessed many vineyards at Asciano, the proceeds of which he squandered in luxurious living.

ASDENTE. *Inf.* xx. 118.—A cobbler of Parma, well known in Dante's time as a soothsayer.

ASSUERO (Ahasuerus). *Purg.* xvii. 28.
Book of Esther i. 1.

ATAMANTE (Athamas). *Inf.* xxx. 4.—A king of Thebes who married Ino, a descendant of Venus. Juno, being enraged at Ino's prosperity, struck Athamas with sudden madness, so that he mistook Ino and her children for a lioness and her cubs; he dashed out the brains of one child, and Ino, with the other in her arms, threw herself into the sea. Athamas then recovered his senses.

ATHAMAS. *See* ATAMANTE.

ATROPOS. *Inf.* xxxiii. 126.—One of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of life. She was represented by the ancients as wearing a black veil, and holding a pair of scissors.

ATTILA. *Inf.* xii. 134; xiii. 149.—A king of the Huns, who was

called the Scourge of God. He invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian, who purchased his retreat from Rome with large sums of money. Attila died in 453. The idea that he destroyed Florence is without foundation.

AUGUSTO (Augustus). *Inf.* i. 71. *Purg.* xxix. 116. *Par.* vi. 73.—The nephew of Julius Cæsar (who adopted him), born B.C. 63. On the death of Cæsar, Octavius (as he was then called) joined Anthony and Lepidus in forming a triumvirate. When Lepidus was deposed and Anthony dead, Octavius was made emperor under the name of Augustus. He died A.D. 14.

AUGUSTO. *Inf.* xiii. 68. *See* FEDERIGO.

AUGUSTUS. *See* AUGUSTO.

AURORA. *Purg.* ii. 8; ix. 1.—Goddess of morning, daughter of Titan and Terra. *See* TITONE.

AVERROES. *See* AVERROIS.

AVERROIS. *Inf.* iv. 144.—An Arab philosopher, born at Cordova in 1149. He was a judge in Cordova and in Morocco. He was accused of heresy, and was for some time in disgrace, but was finally restored to his honours. Averroes died in 1206. His chief work was a commentary on Aristotle.

AVICENNA. *Inf.* iv. 143.—An Arab philosopher and physician of Ispahan. He was born in 980, and died in 1036.

AZZO, UGOLIN D'. *Purg.* xiv. 105.—A native of Faenza, who raised himself from a low station in life, and became a companion of the nobility.

AZZOLINO. *Inf.* xii. 110. *Par.* ix. 29.—Azzolino, or Ezzolino III. da Romena, lord of Padua, Vicenza, Brescia, and Verona. Among many other cruel deeds, he burned alive 12,000 Paduans who had rebelled against him. He was murdered in 1259.

BACCHUS. *See* BACCO.

BACCO (Bacchus). *Inf.* xx. 59. *Purg.* xviii. 93. *Par.* xiii. 25.—God of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. The city of Thebes was sacred to him.

BAGNACAVAL. *Purg.* xiv. 115.—The estates of the counts of Bagnacavallo were situated between Imola and Ravenna; the family was extinct when Dante wrote.

BAPTIST, THE. *See* BATISTA.

BARBAROSSA. *Purg.* xviii. 119.—The Emperor Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, son of Frederick, Duke of Suabia, was born in 1121, and in 1152 succeeded his uncle, the Emperor Conrad III. He was crowned at Pavia, and again at Rome, by Pope Adrian IV. He made war on the Lombard cities, and destroyed Milan; he also greatly restricted the jurisdiction of Florence. Barbarossa joined the Third Crusade, and was drowned in Syria, while bathing in the Cydnus (some say while attempting to cross it on horseback), in 1190.

BARON. Par. xvi. 128.—The Marquis Hugo of Brandenburg, Viceroy of the Emperor Otho III. in Tuscany. He died in Florence in 1006, on S. Thomas's Day, and was buried in the Church of the Badia in that city.

BARUCCI. Par. xvi. 104.—An ancient Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of the Porta del Duomo.

BATISTA (S. John the Baptist). Inf. xiii. 143; xxx. 74. Purg. xxii. 152. Par. iv. 29; xvi. 47; xviii. 134; xxxii. 31. S. Matthew iii. 1.

He is the patron saint of Florence.

BEATRICE. Inf. ii. 53; x. 131; xii. 88; xv. 90. Purg. i. 53; vi. 46; xv. 77; xviii. 48; xxiii. 128; xxvii. 36; xxx. 33; xxxi. 1, to Par. xxxi.; xxxii. 9; xxxiii. 38.—Daughter of Folco Portinari, a Florentine noble. She was born in April, 1266. Dante tells us in the *Vita Nuova* that he first saw and loved her in 1274. She married Simone dei Bardi, and died on the 9th of June, 1290.

BEATRICE. Purg. vii. 128. Par. vi. 133.—Daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, and first wife of Charles of Anjou.

BEATRICE. Purg. viii. 73.—Beatrice Marchesotta, wife of Nino de' Visconti of Pisa. After his death, she married, in 1300, Galeazzo Visconti of Milan.

BECCARIA. Inf. xxxii. 119.—A Pavian, Abbot of Vallombrosa, who was sent as legate to Florence by Pope Alexander IV. (1254–1261). Certain intrigues carried on by him in favour of the Ghibellines being discovered, the Florentine Government beheaded him; on which the Pope laid the city under an interdiction.

BEDA. Par. x. 131.—Bede, called the Venerable, was born in the county of Durham, in 672. He died in 735 in the monastery of Yarrow, where he had passed his life. His principal work was an Ecclesiastical History of Britain, which King Alfred translated into Anglo-Saxon.

BEDE. See BEDA.

BELACQUA. Purg. iv. 106.—A Florentine, a celebrated maker of musical instruments.

BELISARIUS. See BELLISAR.

BELLA. Par. xvi. 127.—The Florentine family of Della Bella was one of those who quartered the arms of the Marquis Hugo of Brandenburg with their own.

BELLA, GIANO DELLA. Par. xvi. 132.—Giano della Bella, in 1293, was promoter of the law which excluded the Florentine nobles from the Signoria. Fearing the inconstancy of the people, he went into voluntary exile in 1295, and died in France.

BELLINCION BERTI. See BERTI.

BELLISAR (Belisarius). Par. vi. 25.—A celebrated general of the lower empire, under Justinian I., born in Illyria, A.D. 505. He gained great victories in the East and in Africa, and rescued Italy from the Goths. In 563 he was accused of conspiring against the Emperor, and his subsequent fate is doubtful. It is most probable that he was found guilty, but that his innocence was soon acknowledged, and his freedom and property restored to him. The popular tradition that Belisarius was blinded, and reduced to beg his bread, is without foundation.

BELLO, GERI DEL. Inf. xxix. 20.—One of the Alighieri family, son of Bello, brother to Bellincione, Dante's grandfather. He was a heretic, on which account he was murdered by one of the Schiatti. The murder was not revenged until thirty years after, when one of his nephews killed one of the Schiatti (or Sacchetti).

BELO (Belus). Par. ix. 97.—King of Tyre, and father of Dido.

BELUS. See **BELO**.

BENEDETTO (S. Benedict). Par. xxii. 28; xxxii. 35.—Born at Norcia about A.D. 480. When about fourteen, he retired to a cavern at Subiaco, and about 528 to Monte Cassino, where a temple of Apollo still existed. He converted the people to Christianity, broke the statue of Apollo, and overthrew his altar. S. Benedict also founded a monastery on Monte Cassino, and instituted the Benedictine order. He died in 547.

BENEDICT, S. See **BENEDETTO**.

BERENGER, RAYMOND. See **BERLINGHIERI**.

BERLINGHIERI, RAMONDO (Raymond Berenger). Par. vi. 134.—Count of Provence. His four daughters married Louis IX. of France, Henry III. of England, Richard, King of the Romans, and Charles of Anjou.

BERNARDIN DI FOSCO. See **FOSCO**.

BERNARD, S. See **BERNARDO**.

BERNARDO (S. Bernard). Par. xxxi. 59; xxxiii.—Born in 1091, at Fontaine in Burgundy. In 1112, he entered the Cistercian monastery of Cîteaux, near Dijon. In 1115, he became Abbot of Clairvaux. In 1140, he convicted Abelard of heresy at the Council of Sens. In 1146 he preached the Second Crusade. S. Bernard died in 1153. Roman Catholic writers call him the last of the Fathers.

BERNARDO. Par. xi. 79.—Bernardo of Quintavalle, a rich tradesman of Assisi, the first follower of S. Francis.

BERNARDONE, PIETRO. Par. xi. 89.—A merchant of Assisi, of low origin. He strongly opposed the resolution of his son, S. Francis, to embrace the monastic life.

BERTI, BELLINCION. Par. xv. 112.—One of the Ravignani, a noble Florentine family.

BERTRAM DAL BORNIO. See **BORNIO**.

BILLI. Par. xvi. 103.—A noble Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Pancrazio. Their arms were, on a field gules a column vair.

BOCCA. Inf. xxxii. 78.—Bocca degli Abati, a Florentine, professedly a Guelf, but really a Ghibelline. He went over to the Ghibellines at the battle of Mont' Aperti in 1260, and his treacherous desertion caused the defeat of the Guelfs.

BOETHIUS SEVERINUS. Par. x. 123.—A celebrated philosopher, born at Rome, A.D. 455. He was a Roman senator, and was three times made consul; but during his third consulate he fell under the displeasure of Theodoric, king of the Goths, on account of his opposition to the Arian heresy. Boethius was falsely accused of conspiracy against Theodoric, and imprisoned at Pavia, where he was put to death in 526. It was during his imprisonment that Boethius wrote his great work 'On the Consolation of Philosophy.' Among its translators have been King Alfred, Chaucer, and Queen Elizabeth. Boethius was buried in the church of San Pietro di Cieldauro, in Pavia.

BOHEMIA. See **BUEMME.**

BOLOGNESE. See **FRANCO.**

BONATTI, GUIDO. Inf. xx. 118.—A celebrated astrologer of the thirteenth century, a native of Forli, patronized by Guido da Montefeltro, lord of Forli. He wrote a treatise on astrology. Some say that he gave up astrology, and became a Franciscan friar.

BONAVENTURA. Par. xii. 29.—S. Bonaventura, called the Seraphic Doctor, was born in 1221, at Bagnorea, in the territory of Orvieto. When twenty-one, he became a monk of the Franciscan Order, of which order he was afterwards made General. When, after the death of Pope Clement IV., the Papal see had been vacant nearly three years in consequence of the dissensions of the cardinals, S. Bonaventura reconciled their differences, and obtained their unanimous votes for Gregory X. in 1271. He died in 1274, and his funeral was attended by the Pope, the cardinals, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and 500 bishops. He was canonized by Sixtus IV. in 1482. His works are chiefly devotional and mystical.

BONIFACE. See **BONIFAZIO.**

BONIFAZIO (Pope Boniface VIII.). Inf. xix. 53.; xxvii. 70; Purg. viii. 131; xx. 87; xxxii. 149; Par. ix. 132; xii. 90; xxvii. 22; xxx. 148.—Benedetto Gaetani, born at Alagna (now called Agnani) about the year 1228. In 1294, under the name of Boniface VIII., he succeeded Pope Celestine V., whom he had persuaded to abdicate. It was Boniface VIII. who brought such great trouble on Italy by inviting Charles of Anjou to take possession of Sicily. Having excommunicated Philip the

Fair of France, that king sent De Nogeret to Italy, who took the Pope prisoner at Anagni; he was soon set at liberty, and returned to Rome, but his health had received such a shock that he died within a month, in 1303.

BONIFAZIO. Purg. xxiv. 29.—Archbishop of Ravenna, of the family of the Fieschi of Lavagna, in the Genoese territory. He was noted as an immoderate drinker.

BONTURO. Inf. xxi. 41.—Bonturo de' Bonturi, of the family of the Dati. The most famous usurer in Lucca. He betrayed his party in 1314.

BORN. *See* BERTRAM.

BORNIO, BERTRAM DEL (Bertrand de Born). Inf. xxviii. 118.—Lord of Hautefort in Gascony, and a famous troubadour. He incited Henry, the eldest son of Henry II. of England, to fight against his brother Richard, and then instigated Richard to rebel against his father. Bertrand de Born composed a beautiful elegy on the death of the 'Young King' Henry. He afterwards became a Cistercian monk.

BORSIERE, GUGLIELMO. Inf. xvi. 70.—A noble Florentine, who, like many other cavaliers, had the office of making peace and arranging marriages between various noble families.

BOSTICHI. Par. xvi. 93.—A powerful Florentine family, who lived in the Mercato Nuovo.

BRABANT, LADY OF. Purg. vi. 23.—Mary of Brabant, wife of Philip the Hardy of France. She caused the death of Pierre de la Brosse by false accusations.

BRANCA D'ORIA. *See* ORIA.

BRENNO (Brennus). Par. vi. 44.—Leader of the Gauls who attacked Rome B.C. 382. They were said to have been defeated by the Dictator Camillus.

BRENNUS. *See* BRENNO.

BRIAREO (Briareus). Inf. xxxi. 98; Purg. xii. 28.—One of the giant sons of Cœlus and Terra; he had a hundred hands and fifty heads. He took part with the giants in the war against the gods, and was confined beneath Mount Etna.

BRIAREUS. *See* BRIAREO.

BRIGATA. Inf. xxxiii. 89.—Brigata della Gherardesca, grandson of Count Ugolino, with whom he died in the Tower of Famine. His father was Guelfo, the eldest son of Ugolino, and his mother, Elena of Suabia, natural daughter of King Enzo of Sardinia.

BRISSE (Brissus). Par. xlii. 124.—A philosopher rebuked by Aristotle for his attempts to square the circle.

BRISSUS. *See* BRISSE.

BROCCIA, PIER DELLA (Pierre de la Brosse). Purg. vi. 19.—A Turinese, surgeon to Louis IX. of France, and afterwards to

Philip the Hardy, who made him his secretary. He was put to death on the accusation of the Queen, but it is uncertain of what crime she accused him.

BROSSE, DE LA. *See* BROCCIA.

BRUNETTO LATINI. *See* LATINI.

BRUTO (Brutus). *Inf.* iv. 127.—A celebrated Roman, who animated his fellow-citizens to expel the Tarquins after the death of Lucretia. During his consulate, his sons conspired to restore the Tarquins, and were tried and executed in his presence. He was killed in battle by Aruns, brother of Tarquin the Proud.

BRUTO (Brutus). *Inf.* xxxiv. 65 ; *Par.* vi. 74.—A famous Roman, who fought on Pompey's side at the battle of Pharsalia. Julius Cæsar spared his life, and took him into favour. Brutus, however, treacherously murdered his benefactor, B.C. 44. He killed himself after the battle of Philippi, B.C. 42.

BRUTUS. *See* BRUTO.

BUEMME. *See* VINCISLAO.

BUIAMONTE, GIOVANNI. *Inf.* xvii. 70.—A Florentine cavalier, but a noted usurer.

BUONAGIUNTA. *Purg.* xxiv. 19.—A poet, of the family of the Orbisani of Lucca, a contemporary of Dante.

BUONDELMONTE. *Par.* xvi. 140.—A Florentine, betrothed to one of the Amidei. He broke his engagement, in order to marry a beautiful girl of the Donati family, and was murdered in revenge by his first bride's family, at the foot of the Ponte Vecchio, in 1215. This gave rise to the factions of the Neri and Bianchi.

BUONDELMONTI. *Par.* xvi. 66.—A family who came to Florence from Valdigueve, a place in the Florentine territory.

BUOSO. *Inf.* xxv. 140.—Buoso degli Abati, a Florentine citizen, who, being in authority, appropriated some of the state property.

BUOSO DONATI. *See* DONATI.

CACCIA D'ASCIAN. *See* ASCIAN.

CACCIAGUIDA. *Par.* xv. 20 ; xvi. 29 ; xvii. 13 ; xviii. 2.—A Florentine, the great-great-great-grandfather of Dante. The date of his birth is uncertain ; some commentators believe it to have been in 1099, others in 1106. He was born in the Mercato Vecchio, and died in the Second Crusade, 1147. His wife was a native of Ferrara, of the Alighieri family.

CACCIANIMICO, VENEDICO. *Inf.* xviii. 50.—A Bolognese who, to ingratiate himself with Obizzo II. of Este, and for a sum of money, gave up his sister Ghisola to that prince.

CACO (Cacus). *Inf.* xxv. 17.—A famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa : the approaches to his cave were covered with human

bones. He was killed by Hercules. Virgil calls him, "half a man and half a beast;" from this expression, Dante imagined Cacus to be a centaur.

CACUS. *See* CAGO.

CADMO (Cadmus). *Inf.* xxv. 97.—Son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. He was sent by his father in search of his sister Europa, but not finding her, he stayed in Bœotia, where he founded a city. He married Hermione, the daughter of Venus. Juno so persecuted their children, that Cadmus and Hermione entreated the gods to remove them from their sorrows; and accordingly they were changed into serpents. Cadmus is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece.

CADMUS. *See* CADMO.

CÆCILIUS. *See* CECILIO.

CÆSAR. *See* CESARE.

CAIN. *Purg.* xiv. 132.

Genesis iv. 14.

CAIPHAS. *Inf.* xxiii. 111.

S. John xi. 49.

CALBOI, RINIER DE'. *Purg.* xiv. 7.—A native of Forlì.

CALBOI, FULCIER DE'. *Purg.* xiv. 58.—Podestà of Florence in 1302; being bribed by the Neri faction, he put to death many of the Bianchi on the pretext that they were plotting with the Florentine exiles.

CALCANTA (Calchas). *Inf.* xx. 110.—A soothsayer and high-priest of the Greeks in the Trojan war. It was he who counselled the sacrifice of Iphigenia in Aulis.

CALCHAS. *See* CALCANTA.

CALFUCCI. *Par.* xvi. 106.—A Florentine family who lived in the quarter of Porta San Piero.

CALISTO (Calixtus I.). *Par.* xxvii. 44.—A bishop of Rome who lived in the third century. He is believed to have suffered martyrdom.

CALIXTUS. *See* CALISTO.

CALLIOPE. *See* CALLIOPEA.

CALLIOPEA (Calliope). *Purg.* i. 9. *Par.* xviii. 82.—The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. Dante calls her Pegasea, because the fountain of the Muses sprang from Mount Helicon when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

CAMICION DE' PAZZI. *See* PAZZI.

CAMILLA. *Inf.* i. 107; iv. 124.—Queen of the Volsci; she headed an army to assist Turnus against Æneas; she was killed in battle. Camilla was celebrated for her swift running.

CAMINO, RICCARDO DA. *Par.* ix. 50.—Lord of Treviso, son of the "good Gherardo" (*Purg.* xvi. 124). He was assassinated in 1312, while playing at chess, at the instigation, some say, of

Altimiro de' Calzoni, a Trevisan, others say of Cane della Scala.

CAPANEO (Capaneus). Inf. xiv. 49.—One of the seven kings who warred against Thebes. He declared he would take the city in spite of Jupiter, on which the god killed him with a thunder-bolt.

CAPANEUS. *See* CAPANEO.

CAPET. *See* CIAPETTA.

CAPOCCHIO. Inf. xxix. 124; xxx. 28.—A native of Siena; he and Dante studied philosophy together. Capocchio also studied alchemy, but being unsuccessful in this pursuit, he coined false money. He was burnt alive for alchemy, at Siena.

CAPONSACCO. Par. xvi. 121.—A Ghibelline family, originally of Fiesole, but driven away from that city by the Florentines. The mother of Beatrice was of this family. According to Malespini, they were descended from Arinsacco, one of the companions of Ubertus. (*See* UBERTI.)

CAPPELLETTI. Purg. vi. 106.—A noble Ghibelline family of Verona (the Capulets of 'Romeo and Juliet'). With the help of the Montecchi, they expelled Azzo II. from Verona.

CARDINAL. *See* CARDINALE.

CARDINALE. Inf. x. 120.—Ottaviano degli Ubaldini, called 'The Cardinal' *par excellence*. He is said to have declared that if he had a soul, he had lost it for the Ghibellines: this was after he had quarrelled with the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

CARLIN DE' PAZZI. Inf. xxxii. 69.—This man held Castel di Piano for the Ghibellines, thus preventing the Florentine Guelfs from taking Pistoia. But after 28 days, he, for a bribe, surrendered the castle to Florence. Many Florentine exiles were in Castel di Piano, and were put to death after its surrender.

CARLO (Charles of Anjou). Inf. xix. 99. Purg. vii. 113; xi. 137; xx. 67. Par. viii. 72.—Son of Louis VIII. of France. After Manfred's usurpation of the crown of Sicily, Pope Innocent IV. endeavoured to persuade other princes to dispossess him of it. Finally, he invited Charles of Anjou to invade Sicily, which he did. Manfred was killed in 1265, at the battle of Benevento, and Charles took possession of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. The Ghibellines, however, rallied under Conradin, son of Conrad IV. and nephew of Manfred. A battle was fought at Tagliacozzo; the Ghibellines were defeated, Conradin was taken prisoner and beheaded. Charles proved an oppressive and cruel tyrant, but in 1282, the terrible massacre of the French known as the Sicilian Vespers took place in Sicily, after which, Peter of Arragon took possession of the island. Charles died in 1285. He married Beatrice, daughter of Raymond, count of Provence.

CARLO (Charles II. of Naples and Jerusalem). Purg. v. 69; xx. 79.

Par. vi. 106; xix. 127.—Son of Charles of Anjou. During the war which followed the Sicilian Vespers, Charles, called *il Zoppo* or *Ciotto* (the lame), was taken prisoner, and not liberated until 1287, when he took possession of the kingdom of Naples. In 1302 he consented to renounce his claim to Sicily in favour of Frederick II. of Arragon, who married his daughter Eleanora. Charles gave his daughter Beatrice in marriage to Azzo VIII. of Este, for the sum of 30,000 or 50,000 florins. He died soon after the treaty with Frederick II.

CARLO (Charles of Valois). Inf. vi. 69. Purg. xx. 71.—Son of Philip the Hardy, king of France. In 1301, Florence being a prey to the quarrels of the *Neri* and *Bianchi* (divisions of the Guelph party), the *Neri* requested Pope Boniface VIII. to send Charles of Valois to restore peace. This the Pope did, and Charles came to Florence with 500 soldiers. He drove the *Bianchi* from the city, and after extorting all the money he could from the Florentines, went down to Naples, where he was made Captain-General for Charles II. in Sicily. Here he was forced to conclude a disgraceful peace with Frederick of Arragon in 1302. On account of this unsuccessful expedition, he was called "*Senza terra*" (Lackland).

CARLO (Charles Martel of Hungary). Par. viii. 28; ix. 1.—Son of Charles II. of Naples, and Mary, daughter of Stephen V. of Hungary; he was born in 1272. On the death of Ladislaus IV., son of Stephen V., in 1290, Charles became heir to the crown of Hungary, but never reigned, Andrew III. taking possession of the kingdom. Charles married Clemence, daughter of the emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg. He died in 1295. He left a son named Carobert, who was elected king of Hungary in 1309. Carobert was also heir to the kingdom of Naples, but did not obtain the crown, his grandfather, Charles II., having made his third son, Robert, his heir.

CARLO MAGNO (Charlemagne). Inf. xxxi. 17. Par. vi. 96; xviii. 43.—Son of Pepin le Bref, king of the Franks; he was born in 742, at Salzburg. Pepin divided his dominions between his two sons, Charles and Carloman; but on the death of the latter, Charles seized the possessions which should have belonged to his nephews. In 744, the Longobards threatened Rome, and Pope Adrian I. appealed for help to Charles, who defeated the Longobards at Pavia, and took their king Desiderius prisoner. In his wars with the Saracens in Spain, he suffered a terrible defeat at Roncesvalles. Having conquered the Saxons, Longobards, etc., Charles was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III. at Rome, in 800. He died at Aix la Chapelle in 814.

CARON (Charon). Inf. iii. 83.—A god of hell, son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the dead across the Styx.

- CARPIGNA, GUIDO DI. *Purg.* xiv. 98.—A nobleman of Montefeltro, famous for his liberality.
- CASALE, FRA UBERTINO DA. *Par.* xii. 124.—A Franciscan, who relaxed the rules of the order; and in 1310, at Genoa, took part against the upholders of strict discipline.
- CASALODI. *Inf.* xx. 95.—Alberto Casalodi, lord of Mantua. He was deposed and put to death by the machinations of Pinamonte, another Mantuan.
- CASELLA. *Purg.* ii. 76.—A Florentine; an excellent musician and the intimate friend of Dante.
- CASSERO, JACOPO DEL. *Purg.* v. 64.—A citizen of Fano and chief magistrate of Bologna, who, having opposed Azzo VIII. of Este, was murdered by his orders at Oriaco.
- CASSIO (CASSIUS). *Inf.* xxxiv. 67. *Par.* vi. 74.—A Roman, a follower of Pompey; after the defeat of the latter at Pharsalia, Cassius was one of those who owed their lives to the clemency of Julius Cæsar. He married the sister of Brutus and joined him in the murder of Cæsar. After the defeat of the conspirators at Philippi, B.C. 42, Cassius committed suicide.
- CASTEL, GUIDO DA. *Purg.* xvi. 125.—A poet, of the noble Lombard family of the Roberti; he received Dante when in exile, at his home in Reggio.
- CASTROCARO. *Purg.* xiv. 117.—A family which had greatly degenerated in Dante's time, and which afterwards became extinct.
- CATALANO. *Inf.* xxiii. 104.—A Bolognese of the Guelf party, one of the two Frati Godenti who ruled Florence in 1266. *See* FRATI GODENTI.
- CATELLINI. *Par.* xvi. 88.—A very ancient Florentine family, living in the quarter of Porta San Pancrazio.
- CATO. *Purg.* i. 31.—Great-grandson of Cato the Censor, born B.C. 104. He distinguished himself by discovering and suppressing the conspiracy of Catiline. He aided Pompey in opposing Cæsar, and after Pompey's death, joined Scipio in Africa. Cato refused to take the command of the army, and fortified himself in Utica, where he stabbed himself, B.C. 46, to avoid falling into the hands of Cæsar.
- CAVALCANTE CAVALCANTI. *Inf.* x. 53.—A Florentine Guelf, believed to have held Epicurean opinions. He was the father of Dante's great friend Guido Cavalcanti.
- CAVALCANTI, FRANCESCO GUERCIO. *Inf.* xxv. 151.—A Florentine who was murdered by the people of Gaville, near Florence. Many of the inhabitants of Gaville were put to death in revenge for his murder.
- CAVALCANTI, GUIDO. *Inf.* x. 60. *Purg.* xi. 97.—A Florentine of the Bianchi party, a poet and philosopher, and the intimate

friend of Dante. He died at Florence in 1301 from the effects of the malaria at Sarzania, where he had been sent on a political mission.

CAVICCIULI. Par. xvi. 115.—A Florentine family supposed to be alluded to by Dante as the "presumptuous brood."

CECILIO (Cæcilius). Purg. xxii. 98.—A Latin comic poet, who died B.C. 168. More than thirty of his comedies are mentioned by historians, and his writings were commended by Cicero and Quintilian. He was a native of Gaul.

CELESTINE V. Inf. iii. 59.—(Pietro da Murone.) He was elected Pope in 1294, but resigned the pontificate a few months later, owing, it is said, to the persuasions of Cardinal Gaetani, who succeeded him as Pope Boniface VIII. Celestine was imprisoned by Boniface VIII. in the castle of Fumone, where he is said to have died of starvation. He was canonized in 1313. It has been generally supposed that Dante referred to Celestine V.'s resignation of his office when speaking of him who made "the famous refusal." But see CERCHI.

CEPHAS. Par. xxi. 127.

S. John i. 42.

CERBERO (Cerberus). Inf. vi. 22.—A three-headed dog belonging to Pluto, who kept the gate of hell.

CERBERUS. See CERBERO.

CERCHI. Par. xvi. 65.—A Florentine family inhabiting the quarter of Porta San Piero; they came originally from Acone, in the Val di Sieve. The Cerchi were at the head of the Bianchi faction.

CERCHI, VIERI DE'. Inf. iii. 59.—A Florentine burgher, head of the Bianchi faction. When in 1301, Charles of Valois was advancing against Florence, Vieri de' Cerchi was urged to take the lead in refusing him admittance to the city; but he, through cowardice, refused.

CERES. Purg. xxviii. 51.—Goddess of corn and of harvests, daughter of Saturn and Vesta, and mother of Proserpine.

CESARE (Julius Cæsar). Inf. i. 70; iv. 123; xxviii. 98. Purg. xviii. 101; xxvi. 77. Par. vi. 57.—Caius Julius Cæsar was born in Rome B.C. 100. He was made successively military tribune, quaestor, and ædile. B.C. 60 he joined Pompey and Crassus in the first Triumvirate, and was made consul. At the expiration of his consulship, he obtained the government of Gaul, and it was while holding this appointment that he gained his great military renown, and invaded Britain. Pompey became jealous of him, and obtained his recall from the senate. Cæsar refused to submit, and crossed the Rubicon (the boundary of his province) sword in hand, on which Pompey retired to Greece; but Cæsar followed him, and defeated him at the

battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48. After several conquests in Africa, Cæsar was made perpetual dictator. He was murdered, B.C. 44, by Brutus, Cassius, and other republicans, who accused him of intending to make himself king.

CESARE (Tiberius). Par. vi. 86.—Son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, and step-son of Augustus Cæsar, born B.C. 42. He succeeded Augustus as emperor, A.D. 14. It was during his reign that our Saviour was put to death by Pontius Pilate, the governor of Judæa. During the latter part of his life Tiberius lived in Capræ, where he gave himself up to vice and cruelty. He died A.D. 37.

CHARLEMAGNE. See CARLO MAGNO.

CHARLES OF ANJOU. See CARLO.

CHARLES II. See CARLO.

CHARLES MARTEL. See CARLO.

CHARLES OF VALOIS. See CARLO.

CHARON. See CARON.

CHIARAMONTESI. Par. xvi. 105.—A very ancient Florentine family who lived in the quarter of Or' San Michele. Durante de' Chiaramontesi, having in Dante's time the care of the public granaries, falsified the bushel by making it smaller. He was found out, and put to death. Dante refers to him in Purg. xii. 105.

CHIRON. See CHIRONE.

CHIRONE (Chiron). Inf. xii. 70. Purg. ix. 37.—One of the centaurs, famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, etc. Many of the Greek heroes were his pupils,—Achilles, Jason, Hercules, etc. He was accidentally wounded with a poisoned arrow by Hercules, and in compliance with his prayer, was then deprived of immortality, and changed into the constellation Sagittarius.

CHRYSTOM. See CRISOSTOMO.

CIACCO. Inf. vi. 38.—A Florentine, said to have been an agreeable and in many respects a worthy man, but a great glutton; on which account he was nicknamed in the Florentine dialect Ciacco, that is, *pig*.

CIAMPOLO. Inf. xxii. 32.—Son of a Navarrese lady, by whom he was placed in the service of Thibault, king of Navarre, where he gained money by the dishonest sale of offices and patronage.

CIANFA. Inf. xxv. 43.—A Florentine; one of the Donati family.

CIANGHELLA. Par. xv. 128.—A noble lady of the Tosa family, who married Lito degli Aldesi of Imola. During her widowhood she was noted for her violent temper and dissolute life.

CIAPETTA, Ugo (Hugh Capet). Purg. xx. 30.—In 987, on the death of Louis V., the last Carlovingian king of France, Hugh Capet, Count of Paris, usurped the throne, and founded the Capetian dynasty. He was of noble family; and the fact of his father having the privilege of supplying Paris with meat, is

supposed to have been the origin of Dante's erroneous statement that Hugh Capet was the son of a butcher.

CIMABUE. *Purg.* xi. 94.—The reviver of painting in Italy, born at Florence in 1240; he died in 1300. He was the patron of Giotto.

CINCINNATO (Cincinnatus). *Par.* vi. 46; xv. 129.—*L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, a celebrated Roman: he is said to have been informed while ploughing his field that he had been chosen dictator, *B.C.* 456. He conquered the Volsci and Æqui, and then resigned his office at the end of 16 days. In his 80th year, he was again made dictator, and after a successful campaign against Præneste, resigned the dictatorship at the end of 21 days, refusing any reward.

CINCINNATUS. *See* CINCINNATO.

CINYRAS. *Inf.* xxx. 39.—King of Cyprus, and father of Myrrha.

CIOTTO. *See* CARLO II.

CIPRIGNA (Cyprian). *Par.* viii. 2.—A name given to Venus, who was said to have been born in Cyprus.

CIRCE. *Inf.* xxvi. 91. *Purg.* xiv. 42.—A famous enchantress, who transformed those who visited her island into wild beasts. Ulysses and his companions landed there on their return from Troy, and remained there for a year.

CIRO (Cyrus). *Purg.* xii. 56.—Son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. He became king of Persia and of Media, and conquered Lydia and Babylon. He was defeated by Tomyris, queen of a Scythian nation, *B.C.* 548. She cut off his head and threw it into a vessel filled with blood, exclaiming, "Now satiate thyself with blood."

CLARA, S. *Par.* iii. 98.—Born at Assisi at the end of the twelfth century. She founded a nunnery at Assisi with the sanction and assistance of S. Francis. By his advice, the order was not allowed to possess any property, but lived on alms. In 1251, when Pope Innocent IV. allowed other orders to possess property, S. Clara obtained from him a bull forbidding it to her order. Pope Urban IV. (1261–1265) allowed it to some of the houses of the order of Clares, who were on that account called Urbanists. Those who adhered to the bull of Innocent IV., were called Poor Clares. S. Clara died in 1353; Innocent IV. attended her funeral. She was canonized in 1355 by Alexander IV.

CLEMENT. *See* CLEMENTE.

CLEMENTE (Pope Clement IV.). *Purg.* iii. 125.—A native of Languedoc; he became Pope in 1265. He assisted Charles of Anjou in his conquest of Naples from Manfred. He died in 1268.

CLEMENT V., POPE. *Inf.* xix. 83. *Par.* xvii. 82; xxvii. 58; xxx. 142.—A native of Gascony. He was made Archbishop of Bordeaux, and in 1265 became Pope. In 1309, he removed the

- Papal See to Avignon. Clement V. aided Philip IV. of France in suppressing the order of Templars. He crowned Henry VII. emperor at Rome, but afterwards deserted his cause, and was suspected of poisoning him. Clement V. died in 1314.
- CLEMENZA. Par. ix. 1.—Some think she was the wife of Charles Martel of Hungary, and daughter of the emperor Rudolf: others suppose her to have been the daughter of Charles Martel, and wife of Louis X. of France. It is said that the wife of Charles Martel died suddenly of grief on hearing of her husband's death.
- CLEOPATRA. Inf. v. 63. Par. vi. 76.—Queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. Antony married her, although he had already married Octavia, the sister of Augustus. The battle of Actium was lost by Antony in consequence of Cleopatra's flight with 60 ships. After Antony's death, Cleopatra destroyed herself (B.C. 30) by the bite of an asp.
- CLETO (Cletus). Par. xxvii. 41.—Bishop of Rome. He lived in the first century, and is said to have succeeded Linus, the reputed successor of S. Peter.
- CLETUS. *See* CLETO.
- CLIMENE (Clymene). Par. xvii. 1.—The mother of Phaeton.
- CLIO. Purg. xxii. 58.—The Muse of History, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.
- CLOTHO. *See* CLOTO.
- CLOTO. Purg. xxi. 27.—One of the Fates. She spun the thread of life, and is represented with a distaff in her hand.
- CLYMENE. *See* CLIMENE.
- COLOGNA, ALBERTO DI. *See* ALBERTO.
- CONIO. Purg. xiv. 117.—A family living in Romagna.
- CONRAD III. *See* CURRADO.
- CONRADIN. *See* CURRADINO.
- CONSTANTINE. *See* COSTANTINO.
- CONTI. *See* GUIDI.
- CORNELIA. *See* CORNIGLIA.
- CORNIGLIA (Cornelia). Inf. iv. 128. Par. xv. 129.—Daughter of Scipio Africanus. She married Sempronius Gracchus, and was the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. She was highly esteemed for her virtues, and the Romans erected a statue to her during her lifetime.
- CORNETO, RINIER DA. Inf. xii. 137.—A highway robber, in the maritime district of Romagna.
- CORTIGIANI. Par. xvi. 112.—A Florentine family, living in the quarter of the Porta del Duomo. They, with the Visdomini and Tosinghi, were patrons of the bishopric of Florence, and appropriated much of the church property to their own use.
- COSENZA, ARCHBISHOP OF. Purg. iii. 124.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Cosenza was with Charles of Anjou, as Legate from Pope

- Clement V., when Manfred was defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento in 1265. He caused the body of Manfred to be taken out of its tomb, and removed from the kingdom of Naples.
- COSTANTIN** (Constantine the Great). Inf. xix. 115; xxvii. 94. Par. vi. 1; xx. 55.—The first Christian emperor, born A.D. 274. He became sole ruler over the Roman empire in 324, on which occasion, Christianity became the religion of the State. In 325, he assembled the first General Council of the Church at Nicæa, he himself being present. He removed the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople, which he built. He died in 337, having received Christian baptism on his deathbed. The False Decretals (now known to be forgeries) which represented the Papal States as having been a gift from Constantine to Pope Silvester, were supposed in Dante's time to be genuine.
- COSTANZA**. Purg. iii. 113. Par. iii. 109; iv. 98.—Daughter of Roger, king of Sicily, born in 1154. At the time Dante wrote, it was commonly believed that she took the veil at Palermo, and that when her nephew William died without heirs, and Tancred took possession of the kingdom of Sicily, the Archbishop of Palermo, who was opposed to Tancred, took Costanza from her convent, and married her in 1186 to the emperor Henry V.; thus the kingdom of Sicily passed to the house of Suabia. But it is now known that Costanza never was a nun, and that the tale was invented by the Guelfs, out of enmity to her son, Frederick II.
- COSTANZA**. Purg. iii. 115; vii. 129.—Daughter of King Manfred. She married Peter III. of Arragon, and was regent of Sicily during her husband's absence in Spain. She was the mother of James of Arragon and Frederick of Sicily. Her death took place at Barcelona in 1302.
- CRASSO** (Crassus). Purg. xx. 116.—A Roman consul, surnamed the Rich. He attained much of his wealth by educating slaves, and then selling them at high prices. In the year 60 B.C., he and Pompey and Cæsar formed the first triumvirate. In a war with the Parthians, where Crassus commanded, the Romans were defeated and Crassus was killed, B.C. 53. His head was cut off and sent to the Parthian monarch, who poured melted gold down his throat, exclaiming, "Take now thy fill of the gold which during life thou so covetedst."
- CRASSUS**. See **CRASSO**.
- CREUSA**. Par. ix. 98.—Daughter of Priam, king of Troy. She married Æneas. At the burning of Troy, she fled with her husband, but was lost in the confusion. Cybele saved her, and carried her to her temple, of which Creusa became priestess.
- CRISOSTOMO** (S. John Chrysostom). Par. xii. 137.—Born at Antioch, A.D. 354. He was made Archbishop of Constantinople in 398. He made himself obnoxious to the court of Arcadius and

Eudoxia by severely inveighing against the vices and luxuries of the age: and by the influence of Eudoxia, he was deposed by the Council of Chalcedon, and banished in 403. An insurrection took place in consequence, and Chrysostom was recalled, only to be almost immediately sent again into banishment, which lasted until his death in 407. He was called Chrysostom (golden mouth) on account of his eloquence.

CUNIZZA. Par. ix. 13.—Daughter of Ezzelino II., tyrant of Padua, notorious for her dissolute life.

CUPID. *See* CUPIDO.

CUPIDO (Cupid). Par. viii. 7.—The god of love, son of Jupiter and Venus.

CURIO (Curius). Inf. xxviii. 95.—One of Julius Cæsar's lieutenants, by whose advice, Lucan says, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon.

CURIUS. *See* CURIO.

CURIATII. Par. vi. 39.—Three brothers belonging to an Alban family; they engaged in battle with the three Horatii, and were all killed.

CURRADIO (Conradin). Purg. xx. 68.—Son of the emperor Conrad IV.: he was an infant when his father died in 1254. He was recognized as duke of Suabia, but his uncle Manfred usurped the kingdom of Sicily; after Manfred's death, however, Conradin asserted his own claims to Sicily, in opposition to Charles of Anjou. Conradin was defeated at Tagliacozzo, and beheaded at Naples in 1268.

CURRADO (Conrad III.). Par. xv. 139.—Emperor of Germany. He joined the Second Crusade, but returned unsuccessful, having lost nearly all his army. He died in 1152, while on his way to be crowned at Rome.

CURRADO MALASPINA. *See* MALASPINA.

CURRADO DA PALAZZO. *See* PALAZZO.

CYCLOPES. Inf. xiv. 55.—Men of gigantic stature, who had only one eye, which was in the middle of the forehead. They were Vulcan's workmen, and forged thunderbolts for Jupiter.

CYPRIAN. *See* CIPRIGNA.

CYRUS. *See* CIRO.

DÆDALUS. *See* DEDALO.

DAMIANO, PIER. Par. xxi. 43.—A native of Ravenna, born about 988. He was made Abbot of Avellana in 1041, and Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia, contrary to his own wish, by Pope Stephen IX., in 1057. He died in 1072.

DANIEL. *See* DANIELLO.

DANIELLO (Daniel). Purg. xxii. 146. Par. iv. 13; xxix. 134.

Daniel i. 6.

DANTE. Purg. xxx. 55.—Dante Alighieri was born in Florence,

in 1265. His father died while he was a child, and he was educated by Brunetto Latini. In 1289 he fought on the side of the Guelfs in the battle of Campaldino, when the Florentine Guelfs defeated the exiled Florentine Ghibellines and the people of Arezzo. Soon after this battle, he married Gemma Donati, a Florentine lady. In 1297, he enrolled himself in the Company of Physicians and Apothecaries, in order to make himself eligible for office under the republic; but he had probably been employed before, in 1295, as ambassador to Charles II. of Naples. When the Guelfs were divided into the factions of Neri and Bianchi, Dante was suspected of favouring the Bianchi, who were said to lean to Ghibellinism (that is, to the Imperial party). When Charles of Valois entered Florence in 1301, Dante was sent by the Bianchi to intercede for them with Pope Boniface VIII., but he soon heard of the banishment of the Bianchi, on which he retired to Arezzo. In January, 1302, Dante was sentenced to be banished for two years, and to pay a fine of 8000 lire. As the fine was not paid, his house and goods were confiscated, and he was sentenced to be burnt alive. He now joined the Ghibelline party, and remained in exile during the rest of his life, staying in various places: at the court of the Scaligers of Verona, with the Malespini, lords of Lunigiana, at Padua, Arezzo, etc. He is said to have been in Paris in 1308, and in England soon afterwards. In 1310, he returned to Italy to meet the Emperor Henry VII., who was crowned that year in Milan, and who attempted to make himself master of Italy. But Henry died in 1313, and Dante's political hopes received their deathblow. He retired once more to Verona, and gave to the world the '*Divina Commedia*.' He died in 1321, at Ravenna, at the court of Guido da Polenta. A monument was at length erected to his memory in Florence in 1830, in the Church of Santa Croce.

DAVID. Inf. iv. 58; xxviii. 138. Purg. x. 65. Par. xx. 37; xxv. 71; xxxii. 11.

Ruth iv. 22.

DECI (Decii). Par. vi. 47.—Three Romans, who at different times devoted themselves to the infernal gods in battle, for the sake of their country. The first of these was Decius Mus, B.C. 338; the second was his son Decius, B.C. 296; the third was the grandson of Decius Mus, B.C. 280.

DECII. See DECI.

DEDALO (Dædalus). Inf. xvii. 111; xxix. 116. Par. viii. 126.—An Athenian, famous for his mechanical genius. He made a celebrated labyrinth in Crete for King Minos, who, being afterwards displeased with Dædalus, imprisoned him and his son in the Labyrinth. Dædalus made artificial wings to escape

with, and although his son was drowned, he himself arrived safely at Cumæ.

DEIANIRA (Dejanira). Inf. xii. 68.—Daughter of Æneus, king of Ætolia; she married Hercules. Hercules shot Nessus with a poisoned arrow for attempting to carry off Dejanira; and he, in revenge, before his death gave his bloody tunic to her, telling her that it would ensure to her the love of Hercules. Accordingly, Dejanira gave the tunic to her husband, who was poisoned by it. She was so grieved at his death that she destroyed herself.

DEIDAMIA. Inf. xxvi. 62. Purg. xxii. 114.—Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. Achilles is said to have married her, while at her father's court.

DEIFILE (Deiphile). Purg. xxii. 110.—Daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, and wife of Tydeus, one of the seven kings who attacked Thebes.

DEIPHILE. See **DEIFILE**.

DEJANIRA. See **DEIANIRA**.

DEMOCRITO (Democritus). Inf. iv. 136.—A celebrated philosopher of Abdera (in Thrace), who died B.C. 361. All his works are lost. He was the author of the Atomic theory, which ascribed the creation of the universe to chance.

DEMOCRITUS. See **DEMOCRITO**.

DEMOFOONTE (Demophoön). Par. ix. 101.—A king of Athens, who joined the expedition against Troy. On his return he visited Thrace, where the king's daughter fell in love with him. When he left her to go back to Athens, he promised to return for her, but never did so.

DEMOPHOÖN. See **DEMOFOONTE**.

DIANA. Purg. xx. 132; xxv. 131. Par. xxii. 139; xxiii. 26.—Daughter of Jupiter and Latona, goddess of hunting. She was supposed to be the same as the moon.

DIDO. Inf. v. 61. Par. viii. 9; ix. 97.—Daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She married Sichæus, a priest of Hercules, and after his death founded Carthage. Her subjects wished her to marry the king of Mauritania, but Dido, faithful to the memory of Sichæus, stabbed herself on a funeral pile which she had prepared. Virgil and Ovid have represented her as killing herself from grief at the departure of Æneas, but Dido arrived at Carthage about B.C. 953, more than 200 years after the Trojan war.

DIOGENES. Inf. iv. 137.—A celebrated cynic philosopher of Sinope, who died at Athens, B.C. 324.

DIOMEDE. Inf. xxvi. 56.—King of Ætolia; one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs who took part in the siege of Troy. After his return home, he founded a city in Magna Græcia.

DIONE. Par. viii. 7; xxii. 144.—A nymph, called by some the mother of Venus. Sometimes Venus herself was called by this name, as seems to be the case in the second passage here referred to.

DIONISIO (S. Dionysius the Areopagite). Par. x. 115; xxviii. 130. Acts of the Apostles xvii. 34.

A book on the 'Celestial Hierarchy' was formerly attributed to him.

DIONISIO (Dionysius). Inf. xii. 107.—There were two celebrated tyrants of Syracuse of this name, both notorious for their cruelty. They both lived in the fourth century B.C.

DIONYSIUS. Par. xix. 139.—A king of Portugal, who reigned from 1279–1325. He is said to have joined in no wars, but to have patronized trade and manufactures.

DIONYSIUS. See **DIONISIO**.

DIOSCORIDE (Dioscorides). Inf. iv. 140.—A native of Cilicia; he was physician to Antony and Cleopatra; some, however, say that he lived in the reign of Nero. He wrote a book on medicinal herbs.

DIOSCORIDES. See **DIOSCORIDE**.

DOLCIN. Inf. xxviii. 55.—Fra Dolcin, of Novara, who gave himself out to be an inspired teacher. He preached communistic doctrines, and retreated into the mountains with a great number of followers. Being in want of food and snowed up, he was captured, with his wife Margharita Trentina and many followers, by a troop of Lombards and French, and burnt alive at Vercelli, in 1307. Some say that he was no heretic, but a reformer.

DOMENICO (S. Dominic). Par. x. 95; xi. 38; xii. 55.—Born in Spain in 1170. He is notorious for his persecution of the Albigenses, and as the founder of the Dominican Order of monks. He died in 1221.

DOMINIC, S. See **DOMENICO**.

DOMITIAN. See **DOMIZIAN**.

DOMIZIAN (Domitian). Purg. xxii. 83.—A Roman emperor, notorious for his cruelties, who reigned from A.D. 81–96. The second persecution of the Christians took place in his reign.

DONATI, BUOSO. Inf. xxx. 44. See **SCHICCHI**.

DONATI, CORSO. Purg. xxiv. 82.—A Florentine noble, a Guelf, head of the Neri party. He fought in the battle of Campaldino (1289) against the people of Arezzo. In 1300, he was banished, with other chiefs of both parties, but returned the next year, when Charles of Valois was in Florence. In 1308, he was accused of conspiring to establish a tyranny in the city, and was condemned to death. He attempted to escape on horseback, but fell from his horse, and was dragged by the

stirrup until the pursuers came up and killed him. Dante's wife Gemma was the sister of Corso Donati, which is probably the reason why he does not mention him by name.

DONATO, UBERTIN. Par. xvi. 119.—A Florentine, who married the daughter of Bellincion Berti, and was much displeased with the latter for giving another of his daughters in marriage to one of the Adimari, a family of humble origin.

DONATO (Donatus). Par. xii. 137.—A Roman grammarian, who lived about the middle of the fourth century. S. Jerome was one of his pupils. He wrote a celebrated treatise on grammar, the first of the seven liberal arts.

DONATUS. See **DONATO**.

DUCA, GUIDO DEL. Purg. xiv. 7 ; xv. 44.—A gentleman of Bertinoro, in Romagna.

DUERA, BUOSO DA. Inf. xxxii. 106.—A native of Cremona, a Ghibelline. He was ordered by Manfred to stop the advance of the troops of Charles of Anjou, under the command of Guy de Montfort, but being bribed by the French, he let them pass into Apulia.

ECHO. Par. xii. 14.—A nymph who pined away for love of Narcissus. She was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of speaking.

ECUBA (Hecuba). Inf. xxx. 16.—Wife of Priam, king of Troy. When Troy was taken, she, as one of the captives, was given to Ulysses. On their way to Greece, Hecuba's daughter Polyxena was taken from her, and sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles, while, at the same time, she saw the dead body of her son, Polydorus, washed up on the shore. She attempted to revenge herself on Polymnestor, who had killed him, but was suddenly changed into a dog, and could only bark instead of speaking. She then threw herself into the sea.

EGIDIO. Par. xi. 83.—One of the first followers of S. Francis. He died at Perugia, in 1272.

ELECTRA. See **ELETTRA**.

ELENA (Helen). Inf. v. 64.—Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She married Menelaus, king of Sparta, but deserted him for Paris, who took her with him to Troy. This was the origin of the Trojan war. After the fall of Troy, Menelaus and Helen were reconciled, and went back to Sparta together. When Menelaus died, Helen was banished by his sons, and retired to Rhodes, where she was murdered by order of the queen, whose husband had been killed in the Trojan war.

ELETTRA (Electra). Inf. iv. 121.—A sea-nymph, mother of Dardanus, the founder of Troy.

ELIA (Elijah). Inf. xxvi. 35. Purg. xxxii. 80.

2 Kings ii. 11. S. Matthew xvii. 3.

ELICE (Helice, or Calisto). Purg. xxv. 131.—A nymph of Diana, loved by Jupiter, and on that account driven away by the goddess.

ELIJAH. *See* ELIA.

ELIODORO (Heliodorus). Purg. xx. 112.

2 Maccabees iii. 7.

ELISEO. Par. xv. 136.—Sister of Cacciaguida; the family of the Elisei were her descendants. Malespini says that the Elisei were descended from Elisone and one of the companions of Ubertus. *See* UBERTI.

ELISHA. Inf. xxvi. 34.

2 Kings ii. 23.

EMPEDOCLES. Inf. iv. 138.—A philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, who flourished B.C. 444. He is said to have destroyed himself by throwing himself into the crater of Mount Etna.

ENEA (Æneas). Inf. i. 73; ii. 13; iv. 122; xxvi. 93. Purg. xviii. 137. Par. vi. 3; xv. 27.—Son of Anchises and Venus; he married Creusa, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Trojan war. When Troy fell, Æneas sailed to Italy, where the Cumæan sibyl took him to the infernal regions to hear his future fate from the shade of his father. He then sailed up the Tiber, where he was kindly received by Latinus, the king of the country, who gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage. Æneas succeeded his father-in-law in the kingdom, but was soon after killed while fighting the Etruscans.

EOLUS (Æolus). Purg. xxviii. 21.—A king of Ætolia, god of the winds.

EPICURO (Epicurus). Inf. x. 14.—A celebrated philosopher, born in Attica B.C. 342. He taught his disciples that happiness consists in pleasure; not sensual pleasure, but that which arises from virtue, and from the exercise of the intellect. His doctrines were afterwards greatly corrupted.

EPICURUS. *See* EPICURO.

ERACLITO (Heraclitus). Inf. iv. 138.—A philosopher of Ephesus, who lived about B.C. 500. He was called the weeping philosopher, from his lamentations over the vices and follies of mankind.

ERCOLE (Hercules). Inf. xxv. 92; xxvi. 108; xxxi. 132. Par. ix. 101.—A celebrated hero, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, famous for his wonderful exploits, called the twelve labours of Hercules. He is said to have severed with his arm two mountains which formerly separated the Mediterranean from the Atlantic; these

mountains are called the Pillars of Hercules. He married Dejanira, but deserted her for Iole; on which his wife, thinking to recover his affection, sent him the poisoned tunic of Nessus. Hercules, unable to bear the agony caused by the poison, killed himself.

ERICHTHO. *See* ERITON.

ERINE (Erinnyes). *Inf.* ix. 45. *See* FURIES.

ERINNYES. *See* FURIES.

ERIPHYLE. *Inf.* ix. 23. *Par.* iv. 104.—Sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, and wife of Amphiaras. She betrayed the place where her husband had concealed himself in order not to join the expedition against Thebes, for the sake of a golden necklace promised her by Polynices, the leader of the expedition. She was put to death by her son, Alcmaeon, as soon as he heard of his father's death.

ERISICHTHON. *See* ERISITONE.

ERISITONE (Erisichthon). *Purg.* xxiii. 26.—A Thessalian who cut down the groves of Ceres. The goddess visited him with perpetual hunger; and after selling all his possessions, in order to buy food, he finally devoured his own limbs.

ERITON (Erichtho). *Inf.* ix. 23.—A woman of Thessaly, an enchantress. Sextus Pompeius is said to have consulted her as to his father's fate.

ESAU. *Par.* viii. 180; xxxii. 68.

Genesis xxv. 25.

ESTER (Esther). *Purg.* xvii. 29.

Esther ii. 7.

ESTHER. *See* ESTER.

ESTI, DA. *Purg.* v. 77.—Azzo VIII. of Este, lord of Ferrara, who treacherously caused the murder of Jacopo del Cassero. He was thought to have also murdered his father, Obizzo II. Azzo died in 1308.

ESTI, OBIZZO DA. *Inf.* xii. 111; xviii. 56.—A cruel lord of Ferrara, a Guelf; he joined the cause of Charles of Anjou, and aided him in defeating Manfred and Conradin. He is said to have been strangled by his son Azzo, in 1295.

ETEOCLE (Eteocles). *Inf.* xxvi. 54. *Purg.* xxii. 56.—Son of Œdipus and Jocasta. He and his brother Polynices fought for the kingdom of Thebes, and were both killed in the same battle.

ETEOCLES. *See* ETEOCLE.

ETTORE (Hector). *Inf.* iv. 122. *Par.* vi. 68.—Son of Priam, king of Troy; he married Andromache. He was killed by Achilles in the last year of the siege of Troy, and his dead body was dragged round the walls. Achilles afterwards permitted it to be buried.

EUCLID. *See* EUCLIDE.

- EUCLIDE** (Euclid). Inf. iv. 142.—A mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished B.C. 300. He is chiefly famous for the books he wrote on the elements of mathematics.
- EUNÆUS**. Purg. xxvi. 95.—One of the two sons of Jason and Hypsipyle.
- EURIALO** (Euryalus). Inf. i. 108.—A Trojan who came to Italy with Æneas, and was famed for his friendship with Nisus.
- EURIPIDE** (Euripides). Purg. xxii. 106.—A celebrated tragic poet, born at Salamis B.C. 480; he died B.C. 407: he is said to have been killed by wild dogs. He wrote 75 tragedies, of which 19 only are extant.
- EURIPIDES**. See **EURIPIDE**.
- EURIPILO** (Eurypylus). Inf. xx. 112.—A Grecian soothsayer who joined the expedition against Troy.
- EUROPA**. Par. xxvii. 84.—Daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. Jupiter loved her, and in the shape of a bull carried her across the Hellespont.
- EURYALUS**. See **EURIALO**.
- EURYPYLUS**. See **EURIPILO**.
- EVA** (Eve). Purg. viii. 99; xii. 71; xxiv. 116; xxix. 24; xxx. 52; xxxii. 32. Par. xiii. 98; xxxii. 5.
Genesis iii. 20.
- EVE**. See **EVA**.
- EZECHIEL** (Ezekiel). Purg. xxix. 100.
Ezekiel i. 2.
- EZEKIEL**. See **EZECHIEL**.
- FABBRO**. Purg. xiv. 100.—Domenico Fabbro de' Lambertazzi, a Bolognese of low birth, who by his merits raised himself to a higher station.
- FABI** (Fabii). Par. vi. 47.—A celebrated Roman family. The most famous among the Fabii was Q. Maximus, surnamed Cunctator (the delayer), who was five times consul, and commanded the Roman army in the first Punic War.
- FABII**. See **FABI**.
- FABRICIUS**. See **FABRIZIO**.
- FABRIZIO** (Fabricius). Purg. xx. 25.—A celebrated Roman, who lived in the third century B.C. He was sent as ambassador to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and rejected with contempt the rich presents offered him as bribes. He was famous for the simplicity of his manners and mode of life.
- FANTOLI, UGOLIN DE'**. Purg. xiv. 121.—A noble and virtuous inhabitant of Faenza, who left no children at his death.
- FARINATA DEGLI UBERTI**. Inf. vi. 79; x. 32.—A Florentine who, with other Ghibellines, was banished from Florence in 1258, when the Uberti palace was razed to the ground. In 1260

the Ghibelline exiles, aided by the Sienese, and 800 horse belonging to King Manfred, won the battle of Mont' Aperti. It was then proposed to destroy the city of Florence, and let Empoli take its place; but Florence was saved by a single dissident—Farinata. He did not believe in the immortality of the soul, but held the doctrines of Epicurus.

FEDERIGO (Frederick II.). *Inf.* x. 119; xiii. 59; xxiii. 66. *Purg.* xvi. 117. *Par.* iii. 120.—The last of the emperors of the Suabian line; he succeeded his father, Henry V, in 1197, when only four years old. He sent his son, Frederick of Antioch, with 1600 German horse, to help the Florentine Ghibellines in 1248, when the Guefs were driven from Florence for the first time. Frederick II. joined the Sixth Crusade. He had many quarrels with the Papacy, and in 1251 died under sentence of excommunication and deposition from Pope Innocent IV. He punished those guilty of high-treason by covering them with a dress made of lead, and then burning them alive.

FEDERIGO (Frederick of Sicily). *Purg.* vii. 119. *Par.* xix. 131; xx. 63.—Third son of Peter III. of Arragon. When on the death of Alfonso, eldest son of Peter, his brother James became king of Arragon, Frederick succeeded to the throne of Sicily, and maintained the independence of the island against Charles II. of Naples, Rome, France, and Arragon. In 1302, by the treaty of Caltabellotta (or Castronovo), peace was made; Frederick was acknowledged as king of Sicily; and Eleanor, daughter of Charles II., was given to him in marriage. Frederick afterwards made a league with the Emperor Henry of Luxembourg, which greatly raised the hopes of the Ghibellines; but he deserted their party on the death of Henry in 1313. Frederick died in 1337.

FEDERIGO NOVELLO. *Purg.* vi. 17.—Son of Count Guido di Battifolle; he was murdered by Fornaiuolo de' Bostoli.

FEDERIGO TIGNOSO. *See* TIGNOSO.

FELICE. *Par.* xii. 79.—Feliz Guzman, a native of Calaroga (now Calahorra), in Old Castile, the father of S. Dominic.

FELIX. *See* FELICE.

FELTRO, BISHOP OF. *Par.* ix. 53.—Gorza di Lussia, temporal lord, as well as bishop, of Feltro. He courteously received certain gentlemen from Ferrara, who were at war with the Pope, but treacherously gave them up to the governor of Ferrara, by whom they were put to death.

FETONTE (Phaeton). *Inf.* xvii. 107. *Purg.* iv. 72; xxix. 118. *Par.* xvii. 1; xxxi. 125.—Son of Phœbus and Clymene. Being told by Epaphus that Phœbus was not his father, Phaeton went to Phœbus, and begged him to convince the world of the truth. Phœbus swore to do whatever he asked, on which Phaeton de-

manded the chariot of the sun for one day. Phœbus was compelled by his oath to grant his request, but Phaeton could not guide the chariot-horses, and Jupiter, to save heaven and earth from conflagration, struck him dead with a thunderbolt.

FILIPPESCHI. *Purg.* vi. 107.—A Ghibelline family of Orvieto.

FILIPPI (Philips of France). *Purg.* xx. 50,—viz.:

PHILIP I., 1060–1108.—The First Crusade took place during his reign.

PHILIP II. (Augustus) 1180–1223.—He joined Richard I. of England in the Third Crusade.

PHILIP III. (the Hardy) 1270–1285. *See* NASETTO.

PHILIP IV. (the Fair) 1285–1314. *See* PHILIP IV., p. 59.

FILIPPI. *Par.* xvi. 89.—A Florentine family, who lived in the Mercato Nuovo, in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

FILIPPO ARGENTI. *See* ARGENTI.

FLEGIAS (Phlegyas). *Inf.* viii. 17.—Son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ. He burned down the temple of Apollo at Delphi, in revenge for the abduction of his daughter Coronis by the god. Apollo killed Phlegyas, and placed him in hell.

FOCACCIA. *Inf.* xxxii. 63.—One of the Cancellieri family, of Pistoia. He killed his uncle, and cut off the hand of his cousin.

FOLCHETTO. *Par.* ix. 37.—A famous troubadour of Marseilles. Among his friends were Count Raymond of Toulouse, and Richard I. of England. In 1200 he retired into a Cistercian monastery, became an abbot, and finally bishop of Marseilles. He persecuted the Albigenes, and died in 1233.

FOLLO (Pholus). *Inf.* xii. 72.—One of the Centaurs, who killed himself accidentally with a poisoned arrow belonging to Hercules.

FORESE. *Purg.* xxiii. 48 *et seq.*; xxiv. 97.—A Florentine of the Donati family, brother of Corso, Piccarda, and Gemma, and a friend of Dante.

FOSCO, BERNARDIN DI. *Purg.* xiv. 101.—A citizen of Faenza, of low origin, but much esteemed for his sense and good advice; one of his descendants ruled Faenza.

FOTIN (Photinus). *Inf.* xi. 9.—A deacon of Thessalonica, who lived in the fifth century. He was a disciple of Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Felix II. He denied the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI. *Inf.* v. 88.—Daughter of Guido da Polenta of Rimini. She married, in 1275, Gianciotto Malatesta da Rimini, having been deceived into mistaking him for his brother Paolo. Her husband discovered her love for Paolo, and murdered her in 1289.

FRANCESCO D'ACCORSO. *See* ACCORSO.

FRANCESCO (S. Francis of Assisi). *Inf.* xxvii. 112. *Par.* xi. 37; xiii. 33; xxii. 90; xxxii. 35.—Son of Pietro Bernardone, a wool-merchant of Assisi, born in 1182. He was at one time a soldier, but became a monk, and in 1210 instituted the order of Franciscan Monks. He died at Assisi in 1226, and was canonized in 1230 by Pope Gregory X.

FRANCIS, S. *See* FRANCESCO.

FRANCO BOLOGNESE. *Purg.* xi. 83.—A celebrated illuminator, a native of Bologna, and the pupil of Oderisi da Gubbio.

FRATI GODENTI (or Gaudenti). *Inf.* xxiii. 103.—An order of knighthood, instituted in 1261 by Pope Urban I., for the purpose of making war on infidels. The real name of the order was "Fрати di Santa Maria." The two members of it here mentioned were Catalano dei Malavolta, a Guelf, and Loderingo degli Andalb, a Ghibelline, both of Bologna. In 1266 they were elected to rule Florence; but being corrupted by the Guelfs, they drove the Ghibellines from the city.

FUCCI, VANNI. *Inf.* xxiv. 97; xxv. 1.—A native of Pistoia. He led a wicked and dissolute life; in 1293 he robbed the church and sacristy of San Giacompo, in Pistoia, but escaped beyond the Florentine jurisdiction.

FURIE (Furies). *Inf.* ix. 38.—Three sisters, daughters of Acheron and Night. They were ministers of the vengeance of the gods. Their names were Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto.

GABRIEL. *See* GABRIELLE.

GABRIELLE (Gabriel). *Purg.* x. 34. *Par.* iv. 47; ix. 138; xiv. 36; xxiii. 94; xxxii. 94.

Daniel viii. 16.

GADDO. *Inf.* xxxiii. 68.—One of the sons of Count Ugolino, who died with him in the Tower of Famine, at Pisa.

GAIA. *Purg.* xvi. 140.—Daughter of Gherardo del Camino of Treviso, notorious for her dissolute life.

GALEN. *See* GALIENO.

GALEOTTO. *Inf.* v. 137.—The confidant of Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere.

GALIENO (Galen). *Inf.* iv. 143.—A celebrated physician, who lived at Rome under the Antonines. He was born A.D. 103; and died in 193.

GALIGATO. *Par.* xvi. 101.—An ancient Florentine family, living in the quarter of Or San Michele. Malespini derives their descent from Galiano, one of the seven companions of Ubertus. *See* UBERTI.

GALLI. *Par.* xvi. 105.—A Florentine family, who lived in the Mercato Nuovo, in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

GANELLONE (or Gano). *Inf.* xxxii. 122.—A man who betrayed

Charlemagne's army to the Moors; by his treachery the latter gained the battle of Roncesvalles.

GANIMEDE (Ganymede). *Purg.* ix. 23.—A beautiful boy, whom Jupiter (in the shape of an eagle) carried to heaven from Mount Ida, and made cupbearer to the gods.

GANYMEDE. *See* GANIMEDE.

GASCON. *See* GUASCON.

GEDEON (Gideon). *Purg.* xxiv. 125.

Judges vii. 4.

GENTUCCA. *Purg.* xxiv. 37.—A noble lady of Lucca, of the Rossimpelo family, who was married to one of the Antelminelli Allucinghi; Dante fell in love with her when he was in Lucca in 1314.

GERI DEL BELLO. *See* BELLO.

GHERARDO. *Purg.* xvi. 124.—Gherardo da Camino, an inhabitant of Treviso, eminent for his virtues, father of Gaia and Riccardo da Camino.

GHIN DI TACCO. *See* TACCO.

GHISOLA. *Inf.* xviii. 55.—A beautiful woman of Bologna, sold by her brother Caccianimico to Obizzo II. of Este.

GIANFIOLIAZZI. *Inf.* xvii. 59.—A Florentine family, whose arms were, on a field or a lion azure.

GIANNI SCHICCHI. *See* SCHICCHI.

GIANNI DEL SOLDANIER. *See* SOLDANIER.

GIANO (Janus). *Par.* vi. 81.—The most ancient king of Italy. He was represented with two faces, because he had the power of looking into the past and the future. The gates of his temples were open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

GIANTS. *See* GIGANTI.

GIDEON. *See* GEDEON.

GIGANTI (Giants). *Inf.* xxxi. 44. *Purg.* xii. 33.—Sons of Coelus and Terra. They conspired against Jupiter, and were defeated by Hercules.

GINEVRA (Guinevere). *Par.* xvi. 15.—Wife of King Arthur. Her love for Sir Lancelot of the Lake is well known.

GIOACCHINO. *Par.* xii. 140.—A celebrated mystic, born in Calabria in 1130. He went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return became a Cistercian monk in the Monastery of Corazzo, of which he was made abbot; but wishing for greater seclusion, he withdrew to the mountains, and founded there another monastery, where he died in 1202.

GIOCASTA (Jocasta). *Purg.* xxii. 56.—A queen of Thebes, who married her son (Edipus, without knowing who he was. When she discovered that he was her son, she killed herself. Her two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, fought for the kingdom of Thebes, and killed each other in single combat.

GIOTTO. Purg. xi. 95.—The son of a peasant, born near Florence in 1276. Cimabue discovered his talent for drawing, and took him as his pupil. He was celebrated not only as a painter, but also as an architect. Giotto died in 1336.

GIOVANNA. Purg. v. 89.—Wife of Buonconte di Montefeltro.

GIOVANNA. Purg. viii. 71.—Daughter of Nino Visconti, of Pisa. After his death, she married Riccardo da Camino, of Treviso.

GIOVANNA. Par. xii. 80.—The wife of Feliz Guzman, and mother of S. Dominic.

GIOVANNI (S. John the Baptist). *See* **BATISTA**.

GIOVANNI (S. John the Evangelist). Inf. xix. 106. Purg. xxix. 105; xxxii. 76. Par. iv. 29; xxiv. 126; xxv. 94; xxxii. 127. S. Matthew x. 2.

GIOVE (Jove). Inf. xiv. 52; xxxi. 45. Purg. xii. 32; xxix. 120; xxxii. 112. Par. iv. 62.—Chief of the gods, son of Saturn and Rhea. The eagle was sacred to him.

GIUBA (Juba). Par. vi. 70.—A king of Numidia, who helped Pompey against Julius Cæsar, and after the battle of Pharsalia (B.C. 48), joined his forces to those of Metellus Scipio. He killed himself after being defeated in the battle of Thapsus, and his kingdom was made a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor.

GIUDA. Par. xvi. 123.—Giuda Guidi, a Florentine.

GIUDA SCARIOTTO. *See* **SCARIOTTO**.

GIUNONE (Juno). Inf. xxx. 1. Par. xii. 12; xxviii. 32.—Queen of the gods, sister and wife of Jupiter.

GIUOCHI. Par. xvi. 104.—A very ancient Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Piero.

GIUSEPPE (Joseph). Inf. xxx. 97.

Genesis xxx. 24.

GIUSTINIANO (Justinian). Purg. vi. 89. Par. v. 121; vi. 10; vii. 5.—Emperor of the East; he reigned from 527 to 565. His generals Belisarius and Narses reunited Italy and Africa to the empire. "Under his reign, and by his care, the civil jurisprudence was digested in the immortal works of the Code, the Pandects, and the Institutes; the public reason of the Romans has been silently or studiously transfused into the domestic institutions of Europe, and the laws of Justinian still command the respect or obedience of independent nations." (Gibbon, 'Decline and Fall,' chap. xliv.)

GIUVENALE (Juvenal). Purg. xxii. 14.—A Latin poet, celebrated for his fierce satires on the Roman world. He was banished to Syene (Assouan, near the second cataract of the Nile), in the reign of Domitian, but was recalled, and died at Rome in the reign of Trajan, A.D. 128. He praised the 'Thebais' of Statius.

GLAUCO (Glaucus). Par. i. 68.—A fisherman of Bœotia who was

transformed into a marine deity, after eating some grass on the seashore.

GLAUCUS. *See* GLAUCO.

GODENTI, FRATI. *See* FRATI.

GODFREY DE BOUILLON. *See* GOTTFREDI.

GOMITA. Inf. xxii. 81.—A Sardinian friar, a man of great authority under Nino de' Visconti of Pisa, lord of Gallura in Sardinia. He greatly misused his power for the sake of bribes, and at length, having allowed some of his master's enemies to escape, his unfaithfulness was discovered, and he was hung.

GOTTFREDI (Godfrey de Bouillon). Par. xviii. 47.—Eldest son of Gustave II., count of Boulogne, and a descendant in the female line of Charlemagne; he was born in 1061. He was the leader of the First Crusade, and in 1099 was proclaimed king of Jerusalem after the conquest of the city. He, however, refused to be crowned. He died at Jerusalem in 1109, and was buried in the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

GRATIAN. *See* GRAZIAN.

GRAZIAN (Gratian). Par. x. 104.—A Benedictine monk, born in Tuscany in the twelfth century. He is chiefly famous for his collection of the Canons or Decretals of the Church; the False Decretals form a part of this collection.

GRECI. Par. xvi. 89.—An ancient and powerful Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

GREGORIO (S. Gregory the Great). Purg. x. 75. Par. xx. 108; xxviii. 133.—Pope Gregory I. was born about 550, of a noble Roman family, and was made Pope in 590. It was he who sent S. Augustine to England. He died in 604. According to a Roman Catholic legend, Gregory I. by his prayers delivered the soul of the emperor Trajan from hell.

GREGORY. *See* GREGORIO.

GUALANDI. Inf. xxxiii. 32.—A Pisan family, who opposed Count Ugolino

GUALDRADA. Inf. xvi. 37.—Daughter of Bellincion Berti dei Ravignani, a noble Florentine. She married Guido il Vecchio, and from this marriage were descended the Counts Guidi and Guidoguerra. The emperor Otho IV. gave her the Casentino territory for a dowry, having been struck by her beauty and modesty at a festival in Florence.

GUALTEROTTI. Par. xvi. 133.—An ancient Florentine family, who lived in the Borgo di Santi Apostoli, in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

GUASCO (Gascon). Par. xvii. 82; xxvii. 58.—Pope Clement V., who was a native of Gascony. *See* CLEMENTE.

GUGLIELMO. Purg. vii. 133.—A marquis of Monferrato. He was taken prisoner by the citizens of Alessandria, who confined him

in an iron cage, in which he died of grief in 1292. This led to a war between the Alessandrines and Guglielmo's sons at the head of the people of Monferrato and the Canavese, in which the latter were worsted.

GUGLIELMO. *Par.* xx. 61.—Guglielmo II., surnamed the Good, king of Sicily; he reigned from 1166 to 1190.

GUGLIELMO ALDOBRANDESCHI. *See* ALDOBRANDESCHI.

GUGLIELMO BORSIERE. *See* BORSIERE.

GUIDE. *Par.* xvi. 64, 98.—The Counts Guidi were lords of Cassentino and of many castles in the Val d'Arno. They sold their castle of Montemurlo to the Florentines in 1203, not being able to defend it from the people of Pistoia. They were descended from Gualdrada, daughter of Bollinello Berti.

GUIDO. *Inf.* xxviii. 77. Guido del Cassero, a nobleman of Fano; he was treacherously drowned by order of Malatestino, lord of Rimini, when on his way to a conference with him.

GUIDO. *Inf.* xxx. 77.—A count of Romagna, who employed Adam of Brescia to coin false money.

GUIDO. *Inf.* x. 68. *Purg.* xl. 97. *See* CAVALCANTI.

GUIDO BONATTI. *See* BONATTI.

GUIDO DI CARPIONA. *See* CARPIONA.

GUIDO DA CASTEL. *See* CASTEL.

GUIDO CAVALCANTI. *See* CAVALCANTI.

GUIDO DEL DUCA. *See* DUCA.

GUIDO GUINICELLI. *See* GUINICELLI.

GUIDO DA PRATA. *See* PRATA.

GUIDOQUERRA. *Inf.* xvi. 84.—A valliant soldier who held a command in the army of Charles of Anjou, at the battle of Benevento in 1266. He was the son of Ruggiero, son of Gualdrada, daughter of Bollinello Berti.

GUINEVERE. *See* GINEVRA.

GUINICARD, ROBERT. *See* GUINICARDO.

GUINICARDO, ROBERTO (Robert Guiscard). *Inf.* xxviii. 14. *Par.* xviii. 48.—A Norman adventurer of noble family, who came into Italy early in the eleventh century, and collected a band of soldiers, by whose aid he made himself duke of Apulia and Calabria. He was born in 1016, and died in Cephalonia in 1085, while on an expedition against Constantinople.

GUITTONI. *Purg.* xxiv. 50; xxvi. 124.—A poet of Arezzo, one of the *Frati Gaudenti*.

HAMAN. *Purg.* xvii. 26.

Eather iii. 1.

HANNIBAL. *See* ANNIBALE.

HARPIN. *See* AURIN.

HECTOR. *See* ETTORRE.

HECUBA. *See* ECUBA.

HELEN. *See* ELENA.

HELICE. *See* ELICE.

HELIODORUS. *See* ELIODORO.

HENRY, the Young King. *See* RE GIOVANE.

HENRY III. *See* ARRIGO.

HENRY III. of Navarre. *Purg.* vii. 104.—King of Navarre and Count of Champagne, called the Fat. He was the brother of Thibault (*Inf.* xxii. 52), and father of Joanna, wife of Philip the Fair of France.

HENRY V. *Par.* iii. 119.—Son of Frederick Barbarossa, born in 1105. He was elected king of the Romans in 1109, and succeeded his father in 1109. He married Constance, daughter of Roger, king of Sicily, and thus Sicily and Naples (after the death of Tancred, Roger's illegitimate son) passed into the possession of the House of Suabia. While engaged in putting down with great barbarity an insurrection in Sicily, Henry died at Messina, in 1107, probably by poison. It was this emperor who imprisoned Richard I. of England.

HENRY VII. *See* ARRIGO.

HENRY D'ALMAINE. *Inf.* xii. 120.—Son of Richard king of the Romans, and grandson of King John of England. He joined the last Crusade, but on his way to the Holy Land, in 1270, he was murdered in a church at Viterbo by his cousins Simon and Guy de Montfort, in revenge for the death of their father. It is said that his heart was taken to London, and buried there.

HERACLITUS. *See* ERACLITO.

HERCULES. *See* ERCOLE.

HEZEKIAH. *Par.* xx. 40.
2 Kings xx. 5.

HIPPOCRATES. *See* IPPOCRATE.

HIPPOLYTUS. *See* IPPOLITO.

HOLOFERNES. *See* OLOFERNE.

HOMER. *See* OMERO.

HORACE. *See* ORAZIO.

HORATII. *Par.* vi. 80.—Three Roman brothers, who fought the three Curiatii about B.C. 67. Two of them were killed, but the third killed the three Curiatii.

HUGH CAPET. *See* CIAPETTA.

HUGH OF S. VICTOR. *See* SANVITTORE.

HYPERION. *See* IPERIONE.

HYPsipYLE. *See* ISIVILE.

IARBA (Iarbas). *Purg.* xxxi. 72.—A king of Gætulia (in Libya), who sold to Dido the land on which she built Carthage.

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GUIDO DEL DUCA. *See* DUCA.

GUIDO GUINICELLI. *See* GUINICELLI.

GUIDO DA PRATA. *See* PRATA.

GUIDO GUERRA. Inf. xvi. 34.—A valiant soldier who held a command in the army of Charles of Anjou, at the battle of Benevento in 1266. He was the son of Ruggiero, son of Gualdrada, daughter of Bellincion Berti.

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HENRY III. *See* ARRIGO.

HENRY III. of Navarre. Purg. vii. 104.—King of Navarre and Count of Champagne, called the Fat. He was the brother of Thibault (Inf. xxii. 52), and father of Joanna, wife of Philip the Fair of France.

HENRY V. Par. iii. 119.—Son of Frederick Barbarossa, born in 1165. He was elected king of the Romans in 1169, and succeeded his father in 1190. He married Constance, daughter of Roger, king of Sicily, and thus Sicily and Naples (after the death of Tancred, Roger's illegitimate son) passed into the possession of the House of Suabia. While engaged in putting down with great barbarity an insurrection in Sicily, Henry died at Messina, in 1197, probably by poison. It was this emperor who imprisoned Richard I. of England.

HENRY VII. *See* ARRIGO.

HENRY D'ALMAINE. Inf. xii. 120.—Son of Richard king of the Romans, and grandson of King John of England. He joined the last Crusade, but on his way to the Holy Land, in 1270, he was murdered in a church at Viterbo by his cousins Simon and Guy de Montfort, in revenge for the death of their father. It is said that his heart was taken to London, and buried there.

HERACLITUS. *See* ERACLITO.

HERCULES. *See* ERCOLE.

HEZEKIAH. Par. xx. 49.

2 Kings xx. 5.

HIPPOCRATES. *See* IPPOCRATE.

HIPPOLYTUS. *See* IPPOLITO.

HOLOFERNES. *See* OLOFERNE.

HOMER. *See* Omero.

HORACE. *See* ORAZIO.

HORATII. Par. vi. 39.—Three Roman brothers, who fought the three Curiatii about B.C. 67. Two of them were killed, but the third killed the three Curiatii.

HUGH CAPET. *See* CIAPETTA.

HUGH OF S. VICTOR. *See* SANVITTORE.

HYPERION. *See* IPERIONE.

HYPsipYLE. *See* ISIFILE.

IARBA (Iarbas). Purg. xxxi. 72.—A king of Gætulia (in Libya), who sold to Dido the land on which she built Carthage.

IARBAS. *See* IARBA.

ICARO (Icarus). Inf. xvii. 109. Par. viii. 126.—The son of Dædalus, with whom he escaped from Crete by means of artificial wings. Icarus flew too near the sun, and the heat melted the wax which fastened his wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned.

ICARUS. *See* ICARO.

IEPTE (Jephtha). Par. v. 66.

Judges xi. i.

IFIGENIA (Iphigenia). Par. v. 70.—Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra. Being detained at Aulis by contrary winds from proceeding to the Trojan war, the Greek leaders made Agamemnon promise to sacrifice his daughter to Diana, whom he had offended. Diana, however, saved Iphigenia from death, and made her priestess of the temple of Diana in Tauris.

ILLUMINATO. Par. xii. 130.—A Minorite friar, one of the first followers of S. Francis. He is said to have accompanied S. Francis into Egypt in 1219, and to have been present when he preached in the sultan's camp.

IMPORTUNI. Par. xvi. 133.—A Florentine family, who lived in the Borgo Santi Apostoli, in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

INFANGATO. Par. xvi. 122.—A Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

INNOCENT III. *See* INNOCENZIO.

INNOCENZIO (Pope Innocent III). Par. xi. 92.—Lotario Conti, born at Anagni in 1161. He was made Pope in 1198. He was one of the most illustrious and most ambitious of all the Popes. It was he who laid England under an interdict, and pronounced the deposition of King John. He persecuted the Albigenses, and sanctioned the establishment of the Dominican and Franciscan orders. He died in 1216.

INO. Inf. xxx. 5.—Wife of Athamas, king of Thebes. *See* ATAMANTE.

INTERMINEI, ALESSIO. Inf. xviii. 116.—A noble Lucchese, wealthy and liberal, but deceitful and sycophantic.

IOLÉ. Par. ix. 102.—Daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. It was on discovering the love of Hercules for Iole that Dejanira gave him the poisoned tunic of Nessus the centaur.

IPERIONE (Hyperion). Par. xxii. 142.—Son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of the sun; often mistaken for the sun itself.

IPHIGENIA. *See* IFIGENIA.

IPPOCRATE (Hippocrates). Inf. iv. 143. Purg. xxix. 137.—A celebrated Grecian physician of Cos, who saved Athens from a dreadful pestilence during the Peloponnesian war. He was born B.C. 459, and died B.C. 361.

IPPOLITO (Hippolytus). Par. xvii. 46.—Son of Theseus, king of

Athens, who banished him on account of the false accusations of Phædra, the stepmother of Hippolytus. He was killed by a fall from his chariot.

IRIS. Purg. xxi. 50. Par. xii. 12; xxviii. 32.—One of the Oceanides, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and Juno's messenger. She is the same as the rainbow.

ISAAC. Inf. iv. 59.

Genesis xxi. 3.

ISAIA (Isaiah). Par. xxv. 91.

Isaiah i. 1.

ISALAH. *See* ISAIA.

ISCARIOT, JUDAS. *See* SCARIOTTO.

ISIDORE, S. *See* ISIDORO.

ISIDORO (S. Isidore). Par. x. 131.—A Bishop of Seville, who died in 636. He completed the Mosarabic missal and liturgy.

ISIFILE (Hypsipyle). Inf. xviii. 92. Purg. xxii. 112; xxvi. 95.—A queen of Lemnos, deserted by Jason. Her subjects being angry with her for having spared the life of her father, Thoas, when all the men in the island were put to death, forced her to leave Lemnos. She was captured by pirates, and sold to Lycurgus, king of Nemæa, who gave her his son to take care of. As the Argives were marching against Thebes, they met Hypsipyle, and made her show them the fountain of Langua. During her absence, the child, whom she had laid on the grass, was killed by a serpent. Lycurgus would have killed Hypsipyle, but was prevented by her sons, Euneus and Thoas.

ISMENE. Purg. xxii. 111.—Daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, who, when Antigone was condemned to be buried alive, declared herself to be as guilty as her sister.

ISOPO (Æsop). Inf. xxiii. 4.—A Phrygian philosopher, at one time a slave, celebrated as a writer of fables. He was sent by Cræsus, king of Lydia, to consult the oracle of Delphi; but he so offended the people of Delphi by his sarcasms, that they threw him over a precipice, B.C. 561.

ISPANO, PIETRO. *See* PIETRO.

ISRAEL. Inf. iv. 59.

Genesis xxxiii. 28.

IUDIT (Judith). Par. xxxii. 10.

Judith viii. 1.

JACOB. Inf. iv. 59. Par. viii. 131; xxii. 70; xxxii. 68.

Genesis xxv. 26.

JACOMO (James of Arragon). Purg. vii. 119. Par. xix. 137.—Son of Peter III. of Arragon. He succeeded his father on the throne of Sicily in 1285, but on the death of his elder brother Alfonso, in 1291, he exchanged the crown of Sicily for that of Arragon.

JACOPO (S. James the Great). Purg. xxix. 142; xxxii. 76. Par. xxv. 17.

S. Matthew x. 2.

JACOPO RUSTICUCCI. *See* RUSTICUCCI.

JACOPO DI SANT' ANDREA. *See* SANT' ANDREA.

JAMES, S. *See* JACOPO.

JAMES, king of the Balearic Isles. Par. xix. 137.—Uncle of Frederick of Sicily. He joined Philip the Hardy of France in his unsuccessful war with Peter III. of Arragon, and in consequence lost his own crown.

JANUS. *See* GIANO.

JASON. Inf. xviii. 86. Par. ii. 18.—A famous hero, brought up by Chiron the centaur. His father, Æson, was rightful king of Iolchos, but was driven away by his half-brother, Pelias, who seized the kingdom. Jason, when grown up, claimed the throne, which Pelias promised him on certain conditions, one of which was to bring back the Golden Fleece, then at Colchis. Jason, with many companions, accordingly set out on the Argonautic expedition. The king of Colchis promised him the Golden Fleece on condition of his ploughing a field, sacred to Mars, with certain enchanted bulls, sowing a field with dragons' teeth, and killing the dragon which guarded the Golden Fleece. Jason succeeded in all these undertakings by means of the enchantments of Medea, daughter of the king of Colchis, whom he married. He afterwards divorced her.

JASON. Inf. xix. 85.

2 Maccabees iv. 7,

JEPHTHA. *See* IEPTE.

JEROME, S. *See* JERONIMO.

JERONIMO (S. Jerome). Par. xxix. 37.—Born in Pannonia about the year 340. At the age of thirty he went to the Holy Land, after which he returned to Rome, where he had been educated. He soon, however, went back to Syria, where he took up his abode in a monastery at Bethlehem; he died there in 420. His greatest work was that translation of the Holy Scriptures into Latin which is known as the Vulgate.

JOCASTA. *See* GIOCASTA.

JOHN THE BAPTIST, S. *See* GIOVANNI.

JOHN THE EVANGELIST, S. *See* GIOVANNI.

JOHN XXII. Par. xxvii. 58.—Jacques de Cahors, made Pope in 1316. He resided at Avignon, where he died in 1334. He devised many ways of enriching the Papal see, and left behind him eighteen millions of gold florins.

JOSEPH. *See* GIUSEPPE.

JOSEPH, S. Purg. xv. 91.

S. Matthew i. 16.

JOSHUA. *See* JOSUE.

JOSUE (Joshua). *Purg.* xx. 111. *Par.* ix. 125; xviii. 38.
Numbers xi. 28.

JOVE. *See* GIOVE.

JUBA. *See* GIUBA.

JUDAS ISCARIOT. *See* SCARIOTTO.

JUDE, S. *Purg.* xxix. 142.
S. Luke vi. 16.

JUDITH. *See* IUDIT.

JULIA. *Inf.* iv. 128.—Daughter of Julius Cæsar, and wife of Pompey. She died B.C. 53.

JULIUS CÆSAR. *See* CÆSARE.

JUNO. *See* GIUNONE.

JUSTINIAN. *See* GIUSTINIANO.

JUVENAL. *See* GIUVENALE.

LACHESIS. *Purg.* xxi. 25; xxv. 79.—One of the three Fates. She spun the thread of life.

LAMBERTI. *Par.* xvi. 110.—A powerful Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Pancrazio. They bore balls of gold on their shield.

LANCELOT. *See* LANCILLOTTO.

LANCILLOTTO (Lancelot of the Lake). *Inf.* v. 128.—A famous knight of the Round Table, who loved Queen Guinevere.

LANFRANCHI. *Inf.* xxxiii. 32.—A Pisan family, who joined Archbishop Ruggieri in making war on Count Ugolino.

LANO. *Inf.* xiii. 118.—A native of Siena, who, having squandered his property, went with the Sienese to fight against the people of Arezzo in 1280. On their way back, they fell into an ambush, and although Lano might have escaped, he threw himself into the *mêlée*, and was killed, not wishing to live in poverty.

LAPPO SALTERELLO. *See* SALTERELLO.

LATINI, BRUNETTO. *Inf.* xv. 23.—A Florentine philosopher; he was sent by the Guelfs as ambassador from Florence to Alfonso III. of Arragon, to urge him to oppose Manfred in Sicily. Before Brunetto could return, the Guelfs were defeated in 1260, at Mont' Aperti, and he retired to France, where he wrote, in French, his 'Treasury,' a work on philosophy and rhetoric. When the Guelfs regained authority in Florence, he returned to that city, where he died in 1294, at about seventy years of age.

LATINO (Latinus). *Inf.* iv. 125.—A king of Latium, who gave his daughter Lavinia in marriage to Æneas.

LATINUS. *See* LATINO.

LATONA. *Purg.* xx. 131. *Par.* x. 67; xxii. 139; xxix. 1.—Mother of Apollo and Diana.

LAVINIA. Inf. iv. 126. Purg. xvii. 37. Par. vi. 3.—Daughter of King Latinus and Amata. She was betrothed to Turnus, king of the Rutuli, but after his death she married Æneas.

LAWRENCE, S. *See* LORENZO.

LEAH. *See* LIA.

LEANDER. *See* LEANDRO.

LEANDRO (Leander). Purg. xxviii. 73.—A youth of Abydos, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero, a priestess of Venus at Sestos; he was at length drowned.

LEARCHO (Learchus). Inf. xxx. 10.—A son of Athamas and Ino, whom his father killed in a fit of madness.

LEARCHUS. *See* LEARCHO.

LEDA. Par. xxvii. 98.—Mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytæmnestra. As their father Jupiter appeared to Leda in the shape of a swan, the constellation of the Gemini (Castor and Pollux) is called by Dante her nest.

LEMOSI (Gerault de Bormeil, of Limoges). Purg. xxvi. 120.—A famous Provençal poet of the thirteenth century, called "the chief of the troubadours."

LEVI. Purg. xvi. 132.

Genesis xxix. 34.

LIA (Leah). Purg. xxvii. 98.

Genesis xxix. 16.

LICURGO (Lycurgus). Purg. xxvi. 94.—A king of Nemæa, who entrusted his son to the care of Hypsipyle, and attempted to murder her when the child was killed by a serpent.

LIMOGES. *See* LEMOSI.

LINO (Linus). Inf. iv. 141.—A Theban philosopher and poet, said to have been killed by Hercules, to whom he taught music.

LIVIO (Livy). Inf. xxviii. 12.—A celebrated Roman historian, born at Padua B.C. 50; he died there A.D. 17. His Roman history began with the foundation of Rome, and ended with the death of Drusus. A great part of it has been lost.

LIVY. *See* LIVIO.

LIZIO. Purg. xiv. 97.—A cavalier of Valbona, who in order to give a dinner sold half his silken bed-quilt.

LODERINGO. Inf. xxiii. 104.—A Bolognese Ghibelline, who governed Florence in 1266. *See* FRATI GODENTI.

LOMBARD. *See* LOMBARDO.

LOMBARDO (Lombard). *See* SCALA.

LOMBARDO, MARCO. Purg. xvi. 46.—A Venetian of the Lombardi family, Dante's friend, brave and accomplished, but of a violent temper. Some think that he was called Lombardo from being in favour with the Lombard lords; or because in Paris, where

Marco lived for some time, Lombard was a name given generally to Italians.

LORENZO (S. Lawrence). Par. iv. 83. His birthplace is not certainly known, but he is thought to have been a Roman. Pope Sixtus II. ordained him deacon in 260, and Lawrence was present at Sixtus' martyrdom. Sixtus desired him to distribute all the Church treasures to the poor, but the prefect of Rome hearing of this, laid claim to the treasure. Lawrence obtained three days' delay, and then assembling all the poor, showed them as the treasures of the Church; on which, by the prefect's orders, S. Lawrence was roasted to death over a slow fire, in 261.

LOUIS. *See* LUIGI.

LUCA (S. Luke). Purg. xxi. 7; xxix. 136.
Colossians iv. 14.

LUCAN. *See* LUCANO.

LUCANO (Lucan). Inf. iv. 90; xxv. 94.—A native of Cordova, born A.D. 39, who distinguished himself as a poet in Rome. An unfinished poem, called the 'Pharsalia,' on the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, is the only one of his compositions still extant. He conspired against Nero, who put him to death A.D. 65.

LUCIA (S. Lucy). Inf. ii. 97. Purg. ix. 55. Par. xxxii. 137.—A native of Syracuse, of noble family. Being accused of Christianity, she was cruelly tortured; her eyes were put out, and she died from the effects of her wounds in 304, under Diocletian. In this poem, she symbolizes illuminating grace.

LUCIFER. *See* LUCIFERO.

LUCIFERO (Lucifer). Inf. xxxi. 143; xxxiv. 28. Purg. xii. 25.
Par. ix. 127; xix. 46; xxvii. 26; xxix. 56.
Isaiah xiv. 12.

LUCRETIA. *See* LUCREZIA.

LUCREZIA. Inf. iv. 128. Par. vi. 41.—A Roman lady, wife of Collatine. Her dishonour by Sextus Tarquinius, led, as is well known, to the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome B.C. 244. She committed suicide.

LUCY, S. *See* LUCIA.

LUIGI (Louis, kings of France). Purg. xx. 50,—viz.:

Louis VI., 1108–1137. He supported the claims of William, son of Duke Robert of Normandy, to his father's dominions, against his uncle, Henry I. of England.

Louis VII., 1137–1180. He took part in the Second Crusade.

Louis VIII., 1223–1226. Son of Philip Augustus. He made war on the Albigenes.

Louis IX. Born in 1214. He reigned from 1226–1270. In 1248, he headed the Seventh Crusade, but was defeated and

taken prisoner in 1250; he was soon ransomed, and returned to France in 1251. In 1270, he headed the Eighth and last Crusade, but died of the plague the same year, at Carthage. He was an excellent king while in his own kingdom.

LOUIS X., 1314–1316. An avaricious and unjust king, son of Philip the Fair.

LUKE, S. *See* LUCA.

LYCURGUS. *See* LICURGO.

MACARIUS. *See* MACCARIO.

MACCABÆUS, JUDAS. *See* MACCABEO.

MACCABEO (Judas Maccabæus). Par. xviii. 40.

1 Maccabees ii. 4.

MACCARIO (Macarius). Par. xxii. 49.—A confectioner of Alexandria, who became an anchoret in the Thebaid about the year 335. He afterwards lived in Lower Egypt.

MAGO, SIMON. *See* SIMON.

MAGUS, SIMON. *See* SIMON.

MALASPINA, CURRADO. Purg. viii. 65.—Son of Frederick, marquis of Villafranca; he died in 1294.

MALATESTA, GIANCIOTTO. Inf. v. 107; xxvii. 46. Lord of Rimini, husband of Francesca da Rimini: he murdered her and his brother.

MALATESTA, PAOLO. Inf. v. 74.—Brother of Gianciotto: he was murdered by Gianciotto, who had discovered Paolo's love for Francesca.

MALATESTINO. Inf. xxvii. 46; xxviii. 85.—A wicked tyrant of Rimini, who treacherously caused two citizens of Fano to be drowned while on their way to a conference with him.

MALEHAULT, LADY OF. Par. xvi. 14.—A lady in attendance on Queen Guinevere.

MANFRED. *See* MANFREDI.

MANFREDI (Manfred). Purg. iii. 103; iv. 14.—Illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II. He was made viceroy of Naples for his brother Conrad, whom he was suspected of poisoning in 1254. He then usurped the crown, to the prejudice of his nephew, Conradin. He plotted with the Florentine Ghibellines, and in 1259 sent them troops, who fought in the battle of Mont' Aperti, when the Guelfs were routed, and driven from the city. In 1265 he was defeated in the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou, whom Pope Innocent IV. had called into Italy to oppose Manfred. In this battle Manfred was killed. His body, which had been buried near the bridge of Benevento, was exhumed by order of the Bishop of Cosenza, and thrown into the river Verde, as he had died under sentence of excommunication.

MANGIADORE, PIETRO. *See* PIETRO.

MANTO. *Inf.* xx. 52.—A Theban prophetess, who, after visiting many countries, married Tiberinus, an Italian king, or, some say, the god of the Tiber. Her son Ocmus built a town near where she lived, and called it Mantua, after her.

MAOMETTO (Mahommed). *Inf.* xxviii. 23.—Born at Mecca in 570, celebrated as the author of the Koran, and the founder of the Mussulman religion. He died at Medina in 632. His flight in 622 from Mecca to Medina, to escape from a conspiracy against his life, is called the Hegira, and is the epoch from which his followers compute their time.

MARCEL (Marcellus). *Purg.* vi. 125.—A Roman general, celebrated as being the first who was successful against Hannibal. He died B.C. 209. Another Marcellus opposed Julius Cæsar.

MARCELLUS. *See* MARCEL.

MARCHESE. *See* ESTI.

MARCHESE, MESSER. *Purg.* xxiv. 31.—Marchese de' Rigogliosi, of Forlì, a notorious drunkard. Some one telling him that people said he was always drinking, "Why do you not reply," said he, "that I am always thirsty?"

MARCIA. *See* MARZIA.

MARCO LOMBARDO. *See* LOMBARDO.

MARDOCHEO (Mordecai). *Purg.* xvii. 29.
Esther ii. 5.

MARGHERITA. *Purg.* vii. 128. *Par.* vi. 133.—Daughter of Raymond, count of Provence, and wife of Louis IX. of France.

MARIA (S. Mary the Virgin). *Purg.* iii. 39; v. 101; viii. 37; x. 41; xv. 88; xviii. 100; xx. 19; xxii. 142; xxxiii. 6. *Par.* iv. 30; xi. 71; xiii. 84; xiv. 36; xv. 133; xxi. 123; xxiii. 73; xxv. 128; xxxi. 100; xxxii. 4; xxxiii. 1.

S. Matthew, i. 16.

MARIA (Mary of Bethzob). *Purg.* xxiii. 30.—A noble Jewish lady, who during the siege of Jerusalem, under Titus, killed and ate her own child, A.D. 70.

MARQUIS. *See* MARCHESE.

MARS. *See* MARTE.

MARSIA (Marsyas). *Par.* i. 20.—A Phrygian who challenged Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician: it was agreed that the loser should be flayed alive by the victor. The Muses, who were the umpires, decided in favour of Apollo, and Marsyas was accordingly flayed alive by him.

MARSYAS. *See* MARZIA.

MARTE (Mars). *Inf.* xiii. 144; xxiv. 145; xxxi. 51. *Purg.* xii. 31. *Par.* iv. 63; viii. 132; xvi. 47; xxii. 146.—God of war, son of Jupiter and Juno. A statue of him is said to have formerly stood on the Ponte Vecchio, at Florence.

MARTIN IV. Purg. xxiv. 20.—Simon de Brie, attached to the church of S. Martin at Tours, was made Pope under the title of Martin IV., in 1281. During his pontificate, the Sicilian Vespers took place. He died in 1285, from the effects of gluttony.

MARY THE VIRGIN, S. See **MARIA**.

MARY OF BETHEZOB. See **MARIA**.

MARZIA (Marcia). Inf. iv. 128. Purg. i. 79.—Second wife of Cato of Utica.

MARZUCCO. Purg. vi. 18.—A Pisan of the Scoringiani family, who, when his son was murdered, exhorted his family to forgive the murderer. Marzucco was at that time a Minorite friar.

MASCHERONI, SASSOL. Inf. xxxii. 63.—A Florentine, who murdered his nephew (whose guardian he was), in order to inherit his property. He was beheaded for the murder.

MATELDE (Matilda). Purg. xxviii. 40; xxix. 1; xxxi. 92; xxxii. 28; xxxiii. 119.—Matilda, called the Great Countess, daughter of Boniface III., marquis of Tuscany, was born in 1046. In 1054, she succeeded her father in the sovereignty of Tuscany, Lucca, Modena, Reggio, Mantua, Ferrara, and some say of Parma and Piacenza. Her mother died in 1076, and Matilda then governed by herself. She devoted her life to the aggrandizement of the Papal power, and at her death in 1125, she left all her estates to the Papal See. She was twice married, first to Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, who was assassinated in 1076; secondly to Guelf, duke of Bavaria. Matilda greatly aided Pope Gregory VII. against the Emperor Henry IV.: her second husband took part with the emperor. She had no children. Matilda appears in this poem as symbol of the active life.

MATILDA. See **MATELDE**.

MATTHIAS, S. See **MATTIA**.

MATTIA (S. Matthias). Inf. xix. 94.

Acts of the Apostles i. 23.

MEDEA. Inf. xviii. 96.—A celebrated enchantress, daughter of Ætes, king of Colchis. Jason, having by her aid obtained the Golden Fleece, married her, but afterwards divorced her.

MEDICINA, PIER DA. Inf. xxviii. 64.—A Bolognese, who having sown discord and scandal not only in Bologna, but also among the Romagnese lords, was condemned to have his throat cut, his words having been formed in the throat, his nose cut off, because he had injured the signory, the ornament of the city as the nose is of the face, and one eye put out for having caused dissensions among the citizens, who serve as the senses of the commonwealth.

MEDUSA. Inf. ix. 52.—One of the three Gorgons; her look turned every one into stone. She was killed by Perseus.

MEGÆRA. See **MEGERA**.

MEGERA (*Megæra*). Inf. ix. 46.—One of the three Furies.

MELCHISEDECH. Par. viii. 125.

Genesis xiv. 18.

MELEAGER. See **MELEAGRO**.

MELEAGRO (*Meleager*). Purg. xxv. 22.—A famous hero, one of the Argonauts. At his birth, Atropos declared that he should live as long as the firebrand then burning on the hearth remained unconsumed. Althæa, Meleager's mother, snatched the brand from the fire, and preserved it for many years. Meleager took part in the hunting of the Calydonian boar, and quarrelled with his mother's brothers about the disposal of its skin. Meleager killed his uncles, and when his mother heard it, she threw the firebrand into the fire, and Meleager died as soon as it was consumed.

MELICERTUS. Inf. xxx. 5.—Son of Athamas and Ino. His father in a fit of madness was about to dash out his brains, but his mother threw herself into the sea with Melicertus in her arms. Neptune changed them into sea deities.

MELISSO (*Melissus*). Par. xiii. 125.—A philosopher of Samos, who flourished about the year 440 B.C. Themistocles was one of his pupils. He maintained that the world was infinite and immovable.

MELISSUS. See **MELISSO**.

MENALIPPO (*Menalippus*). Inf. xxxii. 131.—One of the Theban chiefs who defended Thebes against the Argives. Tydeus opposed Menalippus, who wounded him; but Tydeus afterwards killed Menalippus, and, in revenge for his wound, bit his head so savagely that he swallowed his brains.

MENALIPPUS. See **MENALIPPO**.

MERCURIO (*Mercury*). Par. iv. 63.—Son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods.

MERCURY. See **MERCURIO**.

METELLO (*Metellus*). Purg. ix. 138.—A Roman tribune, who endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to prevent Cæsar from taking the treasures kept in the temple of Saturn.

METELLUS. See **METELLO**.

MICHAEL, S. See **MICHELE**.

MICHAEL SCOTT. See **SCOTTO**.

MICHAL. See **MICOL**.

MICHEL (S. Michael). Par. iv. 47.

Daniel x. 13.

MICHELE SCOTTO. See **SCOTTO**.

MICHEL ZANCHE. See **ZANCHE**.

MICOL (*Michal*). Purg. x. 68.

1 Samuel xviii. 20.

MIDA (*Midas*). Purg. xx. 106.—A king of Phrygia, who prayed

that everything he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, and he died of hunger in consequence. Others say that the fatal gift was withdrawn by Bacchus, who ordered Midas to wash in the river Pactolus, the sands of which were turned into gold by his touch. Apollo gave him ass's ears for saying that Pan was the better flute-player of the two.

MIDAS. *See* MIDA.

MINERVA. *Purg.* xii. 31; xxx. 68. *Par.* ii. 8.—Goddess of wisdom, daughter of Jupiter, from whose brain she sprang. The olive was sacred to her.

MINOS. *Inf.* v. 4; xiii. 96; xx. 36; xxvii. 124; xxix. 120. *Purg.* i. 77.—A king of Crete, who gave laws to his subjects, B.C. 1406. After his death, he was made one of the judges of hell.

MINOI (Minos). *Par.* xiii. 14.—Son of Minos I., the father of Ariadne.

MINOS. *See* MINOI.

MINOTAUR. *See* MINOTAURO.

MINOTAURO (Minotaur). *Inf.* xii. 12.—A monster, half man, half bull, confined by Minos in a labyrinth at Crete, where it annually devoured many young Athenians. The Minotaur was killed by Theseus.

MIRRHA (Myrrha). *Inf.* xxx. 38.—Daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. Dante, in his letter to the Emperor Henry VII., uses Myrrha as a type of Florence allied to the Pope.

MOHAMMED. *See* MAOMETTO.

MOISE (Moses). *Inf.* iv. 57. *Purg.* xxxii. 80. *Par.* iv. 29; xxiv. 136; xxvi. 41.

Exodus ii. 2; *S. Matthew* xvii. 3.

MONALDI. *Purg.* vi. 107.—A noble Ghibelline family of Orvieto, who had a feud with the Filippeschi.

MONTAGNA. *Inf.* xxvii. 47.—A noble cavalier of Rimini, who was put to death by Malatesta, as being the head of the Ghibelline party in that neighbourhood.

MONTECCHI. *Purg.* vi. 106.—A noble Ghibelline family of Verona, Shakespeare's "Montagues."

MONTEFELTRO, BUONCONTE DI. *Purg.* v. 85.—Son of Count Guido di Montefeltro; a Ghibelline. He joined the people of Arezzo in their war with Florence, in 1289, when the latter won the battle of Campaldino. Buonconte was killed in the battle, but his body was never found. Dante was one of the Florentines who fought at Campaldino.

MONTFORT, GUY DE. *Inf.* xii. 118.—Son of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and of Eleanor, daughter of King John. When banished from England after his father's death, he joined Charles of Anjou in Italy; and it was while on this ex-

pedition that, in 1270, he murdered his cousin Henry, son of Richard, King of the Romans, at Viterbo. Guy de Montfort was taken prisoner in a naval fight off Naples in 1287, when the Sicilians defeated the Neapolitans, and died in prison at Messina.

MORDECAI. *See* MARDOCHEO.

MORDRED. *Inf.* xxxii. 61.—Nephew of King Arthur. Mordred turned traitor to his uncle, and was killed by him.

MORONTO. *Par.* xv. 136.—Brother of Cacciagnida: he died childless.

MOSCA. *Inf.* vi. 80; xxviii. 103.—A Florentine, one of the Uberti (some say of the Lamberti) family. He was the instigator of Buondelmonte's murder.

MOSES. *See* MOISE.

MOZZI, ANDREA DE'. *Inf.* xv. 112.—A bishop of Florence, who was translated to the see of Vicenza in 1294, by Pope Boniface VIII. It is said that this was done at the request of his brother, who lived in Florence, and was scandalized by the bishop's dissolute life.

MOZZI, ROCCA DE'. *Inf.* xiii. 139.—A Florentine, who, having spent all his money, hanged himself in his house. Some think that the person alluded to was Lotto degli Agli, who ended his life in a similar manner.

MUSE (Muses). *Inf.* ii. 7; xxxii. 10. *Purg.* i. 8; xxii. 102. *Par.* ii. 9; xii. 7; xxiii. 56.—Daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, nine in number. Clio was the Muse of history, Euterpe of music, Thalia of comedy, Melpomene of tragedy, Terpsichore of dancing, Erato of lyric poetry, Polyhymnia of rhetoric and harmony, Calliope of heroic poetry, and Urania of astronomy.

MUSES. *See* MUSE.

MUTIUS. *See* MUZIO.

MUZIO (Mutius Scævola). *Par.* iv. 84.—A Roman, who attempted, unsuccessfully, to kill Porsenna, king of Etruria, when he was attacking Rome in the interest of the Tarquins. Mutius was seized, and brought before the king. To show his fortitude, he thrust his hand into a pan of burning coals, and told Porsenna that three hundred other Romans, like himself, had sworn to rid Rome of her enemy. Porsenna was so much struck with this instance of Roman fortitude, that he made peace with Rome.

MYRRHA. *See* MIRRA.

NABUCHODONOSOR (Nebuchadnezzar). *Par.* iv. 14.

Daniel i. 1.

NAIADE (Naiads). *Purg.* xxxiii. 49.—Nymphs of the rivers, springs, wells, and fountains,

NAIADS. *See* NAIADE.

NASETTO (Philip III. of France). Purg. vii. 103.—Son of Louis IX., born in 1244, called The Bold; he came to the throne in 1270. He made war on Peter of Arragon, after the Sicilian Vespers, was defeated at sea by Doria, and died of mortification at Perpignan, in 1285.

NASIDIUS. *See* **NASSIDIO**.

NASSIDIO (Nasidius). Inf. xxv. 95.—A soldier in Cato's army, who was killed by a venomous serpent in Libya.

NATAN (Nathan). Par. xii. 136.

2 Samuel vii. 2.

NATHAN. *See* **NATAN**.

NAVARRESE. Inf. xxii. 32.—Ciampolo, the son of a Navarrese lady, by whom he was placed in the service of Thibault, king of Navarre, where he gained money by the dishonest sale of offices and patronage.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR. *See* **NABUCHODONOSOR**.

NELLA. Purg. xxiii. 87.—Wife of Forese Donati. After his death she remained a widow, and devoted herself to good works, in order to release her husband's soul from purgatory.

NEMBROTTO (Nimrod). Inf. xxxi. 77. Purg. xii. 34. Par. xxvi. 126. Genesis x. 8.

NEPTUNE. *See* **NETTUNO**.

NERLI. Par. xv. 115.—A noble Florentine family, living in the quarter of Porta Santa Maria.

NESSO (Nessus). Inf. xii. 61; xiii. 1.—A centaur, who tried to carry off Dejanira, wife of Hercules. Hercules killed Nessus with a poisoned arrow; but the latter before his death, gave to Dejanira the poisoned tunic which caused the death of Hercules.

NESSUS. *See* **Nesso**.

NETTUNO (Neptune). Inf. xxviii. 83. Par. xxxiii. 96.—God of the sea, son of Saturn and Ops.

NICCOLAO (S. Nicholas). Purg. xx. 32.—Bishop of Myra, in Lycia. Very little is known of him, except that he lived in the time of Constantine, and was present at the Council of Nice in 325. He is said to have died in 346, and was buried at Bari. He is said to have given a large sum of money to three poor girls, to enable them to lead an honest life.

NICCOLO. Inf. xxix. 127.—One of the Salimbeni (some say Bonsignori) of Siena; a notorious gourmand, who invented a dish of roast pheasant stuffed with cloves.

NICHOLAS, S. *See* **NICCOLAO**.

NICHOLAS III., POPE. Inf. xix. 31.—Giovanni Gaetani, one of the Orsini family, became Pope in 1277. He is said to have overwhelmed his family with benefices and ecclesiastical dignities. He died in 1280.

NIMROD. *See* NEMBROTTO.

NINO (Ninus). *Inf.* v. 59.—Son of Belus, and founder of the Assyrian kingdom. He married Semiramis, the wife of one of his officers.

NINO. *Purg.* viii. 47.—Nino de' Visconti, of Pisa, judge of Gallura, in Sardinia, head of the Guelf party in Pisa, and nephew of Count Ugolino. He was driven from Pisa in 1288, and died soon afterwards, fighting against the Pisans.

NINUS. *See* NINO.

NIOBE. *Purg.* xii. 37.—Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. She had seven sons and seven daughters, and insulted Latona, who had only two children. Latona called on her children to punish Niobe for her pride and insolence, and they destroyed all her sons and all her daughters but one. Niobe herself was turned into stone.

NISO (Nisus). *Inf.* i. 108.—A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and was killed in the war with the Rutuli.

NISUS. *See* NISO.

NOAH. *See* NOE.

NOE (Noah). *Inf.* iv. 56. *Par.* xii. 17.

Genesis v. 29.

NORVEGIA (Norway). *Par.* xix. 139.—The name of this king of Norway is doubtful; some suppose him to have been Eric the Priest-hater, others, Hakon Longshanks. Eric reigned from 1286 to 1299. He married Margaret of Scotland.

NORWAY. *See* NORVEGIA.

NOTAIO (Notary). *Purg.* xxiv. 56.—Jacopo da Lentino, a poet.

NOTARY. *See* NOTAIO.

NOVELLO, FEDERIGO. *See* FEDERIGO.

OBIZZO DA ESTI. *See* ESTI.

OCTAVIUS. *See* OTTAVIAN.

ODERISI DA GUBBIO. *Purg.* xi. 79.—A native of Gubbio in Urbino, a celebrated illuminator of the school of Cimabue; he died at the close of the thirteenth century. He was employed by Pope Boniface VIII., and by the Emperor Frederick I. Franco Bolognese was his pupil.

OLOFERNE (Holofernes). *Purg.* xii. 59.

Judith ii. 4.

OMBERTO. *See* ALDOBRANDESCHI.

OMERO (Homer). *Inf.* iv. 86. *Purg.* xxii. 101.—The earliest and greatest of the Greek poets. The time at which he lived is unknown, and seven cities claimed the honour of being his birth-place. He is generally considered to have written the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

ONORIO (Pope Honorius III.). *Par.* xi. 98.—Cencio Savelli,

elected Pope in 1216. He sanctioned the order of Dominicans, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to organize a Crusade. He died in 1227.

ORAZIO (Horace). *Inf.* iv. 89.—A Latin poet, born B.C. 65, died B.C. 8. He was patronized by Augustus and Mæcenas, and was the friend of Virgil.

ORDELAFFI. *Inf.* xxvii. 45.—Lords of Forlì; they bore on their shield a lion's whelp vert. Sinibaldo was head of the family when Dante wrote.

ORESTE (Orestes). *Purg.* xiii. 32.—Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He avenged his father's death by killing his mother and her lover, Ægisthus. For this he was pursued by the Furies, until he purified himself by sacrificing in the temple of Diana in Tauris. His friendship for Pylades is proverbial. When Orestes was in danger of being killed in Tauris, Pylades feigned to be himself Orestes, in order to save his friend's life.

ORESTES. See **ORESTE**.

ORFEO (Orpheus). *Inf.* iv. 140.—A famous musician who was said to charm wild beasts by his music. When his wife Eurydice died, Orpheus, by means of his lyre, penetrated the infernal regions, and Eurydice was restored to him on the condition of his not looking back. But he could not resist looking back at Eurydice, who was following him, and she vanished from him for ever.

ORIA, BRANCA D'. *Inf.* xxxiii. 137.—A Genoese, who treacherously murdered his father-in-law, Messer Zanche, lord of Logodoro, in Sardinia, in order to obtain his estates.

ORLANDO. *Inf.* xxxi. 18. *Par.* xviii. 43.—One of the twelve paladins of Charlemagne, who was killed at the battle of Roncesvalles. His horn is said to have been heard by Charlemagne at eight miles' distance.

ORMANNI. *Par.* xvi. 89.—An ancient Florentine family, who lived on the site of the present Piazza del Popolo.

OROSIUS, PAULUS. *Par.* x. 119.—A Spaniard, born near the end of the fourth century at Tarragona. He visited S. Augustine in Africa, and studied under S. Jerome at Bethlehem. He wrote "seven books of histories," to refute those who asserted that Christianity had done more harm than good to the world. S. Augustine largely availed himself of these for his great work 'De Civitate Dei,' and King Alfred translated it into Anglo-Saxon. Orosius also wrote against Pelagianism.

ORPHEUS. See **ORFEO**.

ORSO. *Purg.* vi. 19.—Some say that he was one of the Florentine family of the Alberti; others, that he was the son of Count Napoleone da Cerbaia, killed by one of his own family.

OSTIENSE. *Par.* xii. 83.—Henry of Susa, Cardinal, and Bishop of

Ostia ; he lived in the thirteenth century, and wrote a commentary on the Decretals.

OTTAVIAN (Octavius). Purg. vii. 6. *See* AUGUSTO.

OTTOCAR. *See* OTTOCHERO.

OTTOCHERO (Ottocar). Purg. vii. 97.—A king of Bohemia, who was killed near Vienna in 1277, in battle with Rudolf of Hapsburg, whom he refused to acknowledge as emperor.

OVID. *See* OVIDIO.

OVIDIO (Ovid). Inf. iv. 90 ; xxv. 97.—A Latin poet, born B.C. 43. He was patronized by Augustus, but fell into disgrace for some unknown reason, and was banished to Tomos on the Black Sea, not far from the mouth of the Danube. Tiberius, when he came to the throne, refused to recall him, and Ovid died in exile, A.D. 17.

PAGANI. Inf. xxvii. 50. Purg. xiv. 118.—A family who ruled Faenza (near the river Lamone) and Imola (near the river Santerno) ; their arms were, on a field argent a lion azure.

PAGANI, MAINARDO. Purg. xiv. 118.—A wicked lord of Imola, nicknamed the Demon.

PALAZZO, CURRADO DA. Purg. xvi. 124.—A gentleman of Brescia. While carrying the standard in battle, both his hands were cut off, but he still held the standard in his arms until he was killed.

PALLADE (Pallas). Purg. xii. 31.—A name of Minerva.

PALLANTE (Pallas). Par. vi. 36.—Son of King Evander ; he was sent with some troops to assist Æneas, but was killed by Turnus, king of the Rutuli.

PALLAS. *See* PALLADE.

PALLAS. *See* PALLANTE.

PAOLO (S. Paul). Inf. ii. 28. Purg. xxix. 139. Par. xviii. 131 ; xxi. 127 ; xxiv. 62 ; xxviii. 138.

Acts of the Apostles vii. 58.

PARIS. Inf. v. 67.—Son of Priam, king of Troy, who by carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, was the cause of the Trojan war.

PARMENIDE (Parmenides). Par. xiii. 125.—A Greek philosopher, who lived in the sixth century B.C. He maintained that there were but two elements, earth and fire. He is said to have been the first to discover the globular shape of the earth.

PARMENIDES. *See* PARMENIDE.

PASIFE (Pasiphae). Purg. xxvi. 41.—Wife of Minos, king of Crete. She was the mother of the Minotaur, a monster, half man, half bull.

PASIPHAË. *See* PASIFE.

PAUL, S. *See* PAOLO.

PAZZI, CAMICION DE'. Inf. xxxii. 52.—Alberto Camicion de' Pazzi of Valdarno ; he treacherously murdered his kinsman Uberto.

PAZZO, RINIER. Inf. xii. 137.—One of a noble Florentine family, who turned highway robber in the Valdarno.

PEGASEA. Par. xviii. 82.—A name given by Dante to Calliope, because Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, rose from the ground struck by the feet of Pegasus.

PELEUS. Inf. xxxi. 5.—A king of Thessaly, who married the nymph Thetis. It was at their marriage-feast that the famous Apple of Discord was thrown among the assembly. He was the father of Achilles, to whom he gave a lance which could cure the wounds it made.

PENELOPE. Inf. xxvi. 96.—Wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. During his twenty years' absence she was persecuted by a great number of suitors. To avoid offending them, she promised to choose a husband among them when she had finished the tapestry she was working, and then undid by night what she had done in the daytime.

PENTESILEA (Penthesilea). Inf. iv. 124.—A queen of the Amazons, who came to assist Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Achilles.

PENTHESILEA. *See* PENTESILEA.

PERA, DELLA. Par. xvi. 126.—A Florentine family, after whom the Porta Peruzza was named. Afterwards the Peruzzi became famous bankers; they had established a branch in London in Edward I.'s reign. It is said that they still possess some of the bonds given them by Edward III. for loans made to him.

PERILLUS. Inf. xxvii. 8.—An Athenian, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, in which to burn criminals alive. Perillus was the first person burnt in it.

PERSIO (Persius). Purg. xxii. 100.—A Latin satirical poet, who lived in the reign of Nero.

PERSIUS. *See* PERSIO.

PETER, S. *See* PIETRO.

PETER III. of Arragon. Purg. vii. 112.—Began to reign in 1276. He married Constance, the daughter of Manfred, and in right of her claimed the throne of Sicily, which he won from Charles of Anjou. He died in 1285.

PETER COMESTOR. *See* PIETRO MANGIADORE.

PETER DAMIAN. *See* DAMIANO.

PETER LOMBARD. *See* LOMBARD.

PETER OF SPAIN. *See* PIETRO ISPANO.

PETTIGNANO, PIER. Purg. xiii. 128.—A hermit, native of Campi, in the Sienese territory.

PHÆDRA. Par. xvii. 47.—Daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, and wife of Theseus. Being angry with her step-son Hippolytus for rejecting her love, she calumniated him to his father, who, by her persuasion, banished Hippolytus from Athens.

PHLEGYAS. *See* FLEGIAS.

PHILIP III. of France. *Purg.* vii. 103. *See* NASETTO.

PHILIP IV. of France. *Inf.* xix. 87. *Purg.* vii. 109; xx. 46; xxxii. 152; xxxiii. 45. *Par.* xix. 120.—Philip the Fair, son of Philip III., was born in 1268, and began to reign in 1285. He made war on Flanders, but was forced to retreat; and to provide pay for his troops, he debased the coinage. He induced Pope Clement V. to remove the Papal See to Avignon, and joined him in suppressing the order of Templars. He quarrelled with Pope Boniface VIII. on Church matters, and even imprisoned him. He died in 1314, from the effects of a fall while hunting the wild boar.

PHILIPS. *See* FILIPPI.

PHOLUS. *See* FOLO.

PHOTINUS. *See* FOTIN.

PIA, LA. *Purg.* v. 132.—A Sienese lady, of the Guastelloni family, who was married first to one of the Tolomei, and secondly to Nello Pannochieschi of Castel della Pietra. She was killed by her husband's orders, by being thrown out of a window, in 1295.

PICCARDA. *Purg.* xxiv. 10. *Par.* iii. 34; iv. 97.—One of the Donati family. She became a nun, but her brother, Corso Donati, took her by force from her convent, and compelled her to marry Rosselin della Tosa. She died soon afterwards.

PIER DALLA BROCCIA. *See* BROCCIA.

PIER DAMIANO. *See* DAMIANO.

PIER DA MEDICINA. *See* MEDICINA.

PIER PETTIGNANO. *See* PETTIGNANO.

PIER TRAVERSARO. *See* TRAVERSARO.

PIERRE DE LA BROUSSE. *See* BROCCIA.

PIETRO (S. Peter). *Inf.* i. 134; ii. 24; xix. 91. *Purg.* ix. 127; xiii. 51; xix. 99; xxi. 54; xxii. 63; xxxii. 76. *Par.* ix. 141; xi. 120; xviii. 131; xxi. 127; xxii. 88; xxiii. 139; xxiv. 19; xxv. 12; xxvii. 11; xxxii. 124.

S. Matthew iv. 18.

PIETRO BERNARDONE. *See* BERNARDONE.

PIETRO ISPANO (Peter of Spain). *Par.* xii. 134.—Son of a Lisbon physician. He was the author of twelve books on logic.

PIETRO LOMBARDO. *Par.* x. 107.—Born at Novara at the beginning of the twelfth century. He studied at the University of Paris under Abelard, and became Bishop of Paris. He died in 1164. In the preface to his work on theology, he said that the book was the mite which he gave to the Church, following the example of the poor widow in the Gospel. He was condemned as a heretic by Pope Alexander III. (1159–1181), but the sentence was reversed by Pope Innocent III. (1198–1216).

PIETRO MANGIADORE (Peter Comestor). *Par.* xii. 134.—A Frenchman, who was made Chancellor of the University of Paris in 1164 : he died in 1198. The nickname of Comestor (Eater) was given him on account of his being a great devourer of books. He wrote a book on Ecclesiastical History.

PIGMALION (Pygmalion). *Purg.* xx. 103.—King of Tyre, and brother of Dido. He was notorious for his avarice, and murdered Sichæus, his brother-in-law, in order to obtain possession of his wealth.

PILA, **UBALDIN DALLA**. *Purg.* xxiv. 29.—One of the Ubaldini of Pila, a castle in the territory of Mugello. He was very rich and very liberal, but a great glutton. He was the father of Archbishop Ruggieri, of Pisa.

PINAMONTE. *Inf.* xx. 96.—A Mantuan of the Buoncossi family, who persuaded Casalodi, lord of Mantua, to imprison many of his, Pinamonte's, own enemies. He then stirred up the people to revolt, wrested the sovereignty from Casalodi, and murdered or banished a great number of the nobility.

PIO (Pope Pius I.). *Par.* xxvii. 44.—Was made Bishop of Rome in 142, and suffered martyrdom in 157. He was afterwards canonized.

PIRAMO (Pyramus). *Purg.* xxvii. 38 ; xxxiii. 69.—A native of Babylon. Being in love with Thisbe, contrary to her parent's wishes, he planned to meet her at the tomb of Ninus ; but finding Thisbe's veil covered with blood, he imagined that she was dead, and killed himself. Thisbe finding him dying, killed herself also. A white mulberry-tree, under which they died, was stained with their blood, and ever after bore purple fruit.

PIRRO (Pyrrhus). *Inf.* xii. 135. *Par.* vi. 44.—A king of Epirus, who made war on the Romans (in which he was unsuccessful), conquered Macedonia, and was killed, B.C. 272, by a tile which was thrown on his head while he was at war with the Argives. He is said to have greatly oppressed his subjects.

PISISTRATO (Pisistratus). *Purg.* xv. 101.—A tyrant of Athens, who died B.C. 527. In his private life he showed himself remarkably just and moderate. His wife entreated him to punish a young man who had kissed their daughter in public, but Pisistratus refused, in the words quoted by Dante.

PISISTRATUS. *See* **PISISTRATO**.

PIUS. *See* **PIO**.

PLATO. *See* **PLATONE**.

PLATONE (Plato). *Inf.* iv. 134. *Purg.* iii. 43. *Par.* iv. 24.—A celebrated Athenian philosopher, born B.C. 429, died B.C. 348. He was one of the pupils of Socrates. He believed in the immortality of the soul ; also that the souls of men inhabited the

stars before inhabiting the earth, and that they will return to them after death.

PLAUTO (Plautus). *Purg.* xxii. 98.—A Latin poet, who died about the year B.C. 184, famous for his comedies.

PLAUTUS. *See* PLAUTO.

PLUTO (Plutus). *Inf.* vi. 115; vii. 2.—God of riches, son of Jasion and Ceres. He was represented as blind and lame, but possessing wings.

PLUTUS. *See* PLUTO.

POLENTA, GUIDO DA. *Inf.* xxvii. 41.—A friend of Dante, head of the family of Polentani, lords of Ravenna and Cervia. They bore an eagle on their shield.

POLICLETO (Polycletus). *Purg.* x. 32.—A celebrated sculptor of Sicyon, who lived about B.C. 232; he was said to surpass Phidias.

POLIDORO (Polydorus). *Inf.* xxx. 18. *Purg.* xx. 115.—Son of Priam and Hecuba, entrusted by his father to the care of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, who, on hearing of Priam's death, murdered Polydorus, and threw his body in the sea. Hecuba found it on the shore.

POLIMNESTOR (Polymnestor). *Purg.* xx. 115.—A king of Thrace, to whom Priam entrusted the care of his son Polydorus, and of the greater part of his treasure. On hearing of Priam's death, Polymnestor murdered Polydorus, in order to secure the possession of the treasure. His eyes were put out by Hecuba in revenge.

POLIMNIA (Polyhymnia). *Par.* xxiii. 56.—The Muse of singing and rhetoric: she is said to have invented harmony.

POLISENA (Polyxena). *Inf.* xxx. 17.—Daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was slain by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles, in order to appease his Manes.

POLYCLETUS. *See* POLICLETO.

POLYDORUS. *See* POLIDORO.

POLYHYMNIA. *See* POLIMNIA.

POLYMNESTOR. *See* POLIMNESTOR.

POLYNICES. *Inf.* xxvi. 54. *Purg.* xxii. 56.—Son of Œdipus and Jocasta; he reigned over Thebes with his brother Eteocles. The brothers fought for the undivided sovereignty, and killed each other. Their bodies were burnt on one funeral pile, but the flames divided into two parts, as if the hatred of the brothers still lasted.

POLYXENA. *See* POLISENA.

POMPEO (Pompey the Great). *Par.* vi. 53.—A celebrated Roman general, born B.C. 106. In his youth he distinguished himself by conquering Sicily, and regaining the territories which the Romans had lost in Africa. Afterwards he joined Cæsar and Crassus in the Triumvirate; but when Cæsar claimed the su-

preme power, Pompey made war on him. He was defeated at Pharsalia, B.C. 48, and was treacherously murdered by Ptolemy, king of Egypt, whose protection he had sought. Pompey's head was cut off, and sent to Cæsar.

POMPEY. *See* POMPEO.

PORTOGALLO (Portugal). Par. xix. 139. *See* DIONISIO.

PORTUGAL. *See* DIONISIO.

POTIPHAR'S WIFE. Inf. xxx. 97.

Genesis xxxix. 7.

PRATA, GUIDO DA. Purg. xiv. 104.—A man of low origin, who by his virtues raised himself to be the equal of the nobility. Prata is between Faenza and Forli.

PRESSA, DELLA. Par. xvi. 100.—A Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta del Duomo.

PRIAM. Inf. xxx. 15.—The last king of Troy. After the city was taken, he was killed by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.

PRISCIAN. Inf. xv. 109.—A celebrated Athenian grammarian, who lived in the reign of Justinian, in the sixth century.

PROCNE. Purg. xvii. 19.—Wife of Tereus, king of Thrace. To avenge her sister, Philomela, she murdered her own son Itylus, and made her husband eat some of his flesh. Procne was transformed into a swallow, or, some say, into a nightingale.

PROSERPINE. Inf. ix. 44; x. 80. Purg. xxviii. 50.—Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. Pluto found her gathering flowers on the plains of Enna, and carried her with him to the infernal regions. She was also worshipped under the name of Luna.

PROVENZAN SALVANI. *See* SALVANI.

PSALMIST. *See* SALMISTA.

PTOLEMY. *See* TOLOMMEO.

Puccio SCIANCATO. *See* SCIANCATO.

PYGMALION. *See* PIGMALION.

PYRAMUS. *See* PIRAMO.

PYRRHUS. *See* PIRRO.

QUINCTIUS. *See* QUINZIO.

QUINZIO. Par. vi. 46. *See* CINCINNATO.

QUIRINO (Quirinus). Par. viii. 131.—A name given to Romulus, either from the spear (*quiris*) which he carried, or because it was a name given to Mars, of whom, to conceal his low origin, the Romans pretended that Romulus was the son. Romulus founded Rome B.C. 753, and died B.C. 714.

QUIRINUS. *See* QUIRINO.

RAAB (Rahab). Par. ix. 116.

Joshua ii. 1.

RABANO (Rabanus). Par. xii. 139.—Rabanus Maurus, a cele-

brated theologian; he was born in 786 at Mayence, of which place he became bishop. His works occupy six folio volumes. He died in 856.

RABANUS. *See* RABANO.

RACHEL. *See* RACHELE.

RACHELE (Rachel). *Inf.* ii. 102; iv. 60. *Purg.* xxvii. 104. *Par.* xxxii. 8.

Genesis xxix. 16.

RAGUSA. *See* RASCIA.

RAHAB. *See* RAAB.

RAMONDO BERLINGHIERI. *See* BERLINGHIERI.

RANUCCIO, RAMPINO DI. *Inf.* xxiv. 139.—A native of Pistoia, falsely accused, in 1295, of robbing the sacristy of San Jacopo in Pistoia; he was put to the torture, but Vanni Fucci having escaped, confessed who the criminals were, and Ranuccio was then set at liberty.

RAPHAEL, the Archangel. *Par.* iv. 48.
Tobit iii. 17.

RASCIA (Ragusa). *Par.* xix. 140.—This king of Ragusa was Uroscius II., who counterfeited the Venetian coin. He married the daughter of the Emperor Michael Palæologus, who reigned from 1260 until 1282.

RAVIGNANI. *Par.* xvi. 97.—An ancient and powerful Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Piero. They were said by Malespini to be descended from Billione, one of the companions of Ubertus. *See* UBERTI.

RAYMOND BERENGER. *See* BERLINGHIERI.

REA (Rhea). *Inf.* xiv. 100.—Daughter of Coelus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. As Saturn devoured his children as soon as they were born, Rhea concealed Jupiter while an infant in a cave on Mount Ida. His cries were drowned by the noise of cymbals and drums.

REHOBOAM. *See* ROBOAM.

RENOUARD. *See* RINOARDO.

RHEA. *See* REA.

RHODOPEAN. *See* RODOPEA.

RICCARDO (Richard of Saint Victor). *Par.* x. 131.—A monk in the monastery of Saint Victor, near Paris. Some say that he was a Scotchman, and prior of Saint Victor. He died in 1173. He may be called the leader of the mystic writers of that age.

RICHARD of Saint Victor. *See* RICCARDO.

RIDOLFO (Rudolf of Hapsburg). *Purg.* vi. 103; vii. 94. *Par.* viii. 72.—The founder of the House of Hapsburg, from whom the present Imperial House of Austria is descended. He was born in 1218, and became emperor in 1273. Rudolf was crowned king of the Romans at Mayence, but never went into Italy. He died in 1291.

RIFEO (Riphæus). Par. xx. 68.—A Trojan who joined Æneas on the night of the burning of Troy, and was killed after slaughtering great numbers of the Greeks. Virgil commends him for his love of justice and equity.

RINIER. Purg. xiv. 88. See CALBOLI.

RINIER DA CORNETO. See CORNETO.

RINIER PAZZO. See PAZZO.

RINOARDO (Renouard). Par. xviii. 46.—A Moor, who, according to the old romances, was taken prisoner by the French, and brought up at the court of S. Louis. Having been baptized, he married the king's daughter Alice, but afterwards became a monk. He fought in a crusade against the Moors.

RIPHEUS. See RIFEO.

ROBERT, Duke of Calabria. Par. viii. 76.—Third son of Charles II. of Naples, whom he succeeded in 1309. He was hostage for his father in Catalonia, after he had been taken prisoner by the king of Arragon, and brought with him from Catalonia a band of needy adventurers, whom he advanced to the highest offices of state. He died in 1343.

ROBERT GUISCARD. See GUISCARDO.

ROBERTO GUISCARDO. See GUISCARDO.

ROBOAM (REHOBAM). Purg. xii. 46.

1 Kings xii. 18.

RODOPEA (The Rhodopean). Par. ix. 100.—Phyllis of Thrace. Rhodopean was used as a synonymous name with Thracian, Rhodope being a mountain in Thrace. Phyllis was the daughter of the king of Thrace, and was deserted by her lover Demophoön. She killed herself in consequence.

ROMEO. Par. vi. 128.—A pilgrim who came to the court of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, and was entrusted by him with the management of all his affairs. It was through him that all Berenger's daughters married kings. But the Provençal barons, out of envy, accused the pilgrim of dishonesty, on which he left the court for ever, despite his master's entreaties. This was the popular tradition, which understood *Romeo* to be the common noun which means *pilgrim*. History tells us that Romeo de Villeneuve, an illustrious Provençal baron, was Raymond Berenger's seneschal.

ROMOALDO (S. Romualdus). Par. xxii. 49.—Born in Ravenna in 956, of the noble family of Onesti. He founded a new order of reformed Benedictines, called Camaldoli.

ROMUALDUS, S. See ROMOALDO.

RUDOLF. See RIDOLFO.

RUGGIERI. Inf. xxxii. 125 ; xxxiii. 14.—Archbishop of Pisa, one of the Ubaldini family, a Guelf. He first joined Count Ugolino in driving the Ghibelline, Nino de' Visconti, from Pisa, but

afterwards turned against him, took him prisoner, and left him and his sons to die of hunger in prison.

RUSTICUCCI, JACOPO. Inf. vi. 80; xvi. 30.—A Florentine of low birth, but very rich and liberal. He was separated from his wife.

RUTH. Par. xxxii. 11.

Ruth i. 4.

SABELLIO (Sabellius). Par. xiii. 127.—A heresiarch, by birth an African, who lived in the third century. He was condemned by the Council of Alexandria for his heresy respecting the Holy Trinity.

SABELLIUS. *See* SABELLIO.

SABELLO (Sabellus). Inf. xxv. 95.—One of Cato's soldiers, who was bitten by a venomous serpent in the Libyan desert. His body was reduced to ashes by the poison.

SABELLUS. *See* SABELLO.

SACCHETTI. Par. xvi. 104.—A very ancient Florentine family, who lived in the neighbourhood of Via del Garbo.

SAFIRA (Sapphira). Purg. xx. 112.

Acts of the Apostles v. 1.

SAINT VICTOR, HUGH OF. *See* SANVITTORE.

SALADIN. *See* SALADINO.

SALADINO (Saladin). Inf. iv. 129.—Born in 1137, at Tecrit, on the Tigris. He raised himself from the rank of a private soldier to that of sovereign of Egypt and Syria. He took Jerusalem, and the rest of the Christian kingdom in Syria, from Guy de Lusignan, but met with great reverses while fighting against Richard I. and Philip Augustus, and was obliged to give up to them the coast of Syria, from Jaffa to Tyre. He died a few months afterwards at Damascus, in 1192. He is celebrated for his bravery and justice, and the humanity which he showed to his prisoners.

SALMISTA (Psalmist). Purg. x. 65.

2 Samuel xxiii. 1.

SALTERELLO, LAPO. Par. xv. 128.—A Florentine lawyer, quarrelsome and unpopular. He was banished from Florence at the same time that Dante was, in 1302.

SALVANI, PROVENZAN. Purg. xi. 109.—A native of Siena, and a leader of the Ghibelline party; brave, but proud and insolent. He defeated the Florentines at the battle of Arbia, but was defeated and killed in battle by the Guelphs in 1269, near Colle di Valdelsa. He begged publicly in the streets of Siena for money with which to ransom his friend Del Vigne, whom Charles of Anjou had taken prisoner.

SAMARIA, WOMAN OF. *See* SAMARITANA.

SAMARITANA (Woman of Samaria). Purg. xxi. 3.

S. John iv. 7.

SAMUEL. *See* SAMUELLO.

SAMUELLO (Samuel). Par. iv. 29.

1 Samuel i. 20.

SANT' ANDREA, JACOPO DA. Inf. xiii. 119.—A Paduan who wasted his money in the most foolish ways; at one time throwing money into the sea at Venice, at another, setting fire to the houses of his labourers, in order to amuse his guests. He committed suicide.

SANTAFIOR. Purg. vi. 111. *See* ALDOBRANDESCHI.

SANVITTORE, UGO DA (Hugh of S. Victor). Par. xii. 133.—A monk of the Augustine Abbey of Saint Victor, near Paris, a famous theological writer of the mystic school. He lived in the twelfth century, and was the brother of Richard of Saint Victor.

SAPIA. Purg. xiii. 100.—A Sienese lady, wife of Ghinibaldi Saracini. She was exiled from Siena, on which account she so hated her fellow-citizens that she rejoiced at hearing of their defeat at Colle di Valdelsa in 1269.

SAPPHIRA. *See* SAFIRA.

SARA (Sarah). Par. xxxii. 10.

Genesis xi. 29.

SARAH. *See* SARA.

SARDANAPALUS. *See* SARDANAPOLUS.

SARDANAPOLUS (Sardanapalus). Par. xv. 107.—The last king of Assyria, notorious for his luxurious and dissolute life. His subjects rebelled against him, and to save himself from falling into their hands, he set fire to his palace and perished in the flames. This is said to have happened B.C. 820.

SASSOL MASCHERONI. *See* MASCHERONI.

SATAN. Inf. vii. 1.

Job i. 6.

SATURN. Inf. xiv. 96. Par. xxi. 26.—God of time, son of Cœlus and Terra. Being dethroned by his son Jupiter, he took refuge in Italy (some say in Crete), where he governed so mildly and wisely that his reign was called the Golden Age.

SAUL. Purg. xii. 40.

1 Samuel ix. 2.

SCALA, BARTOLOMMEO DELLA. Par. xvii. 71.—Lord of Verona from 1301 until 1304. Dante, when in exile, was hospitably received by him. He was the eldest son of Alberto della Scala. The arms of the Scaligers were, on a field gules a ladder or, surmounted by an eagle sable.

SCALA, CAN GRANDE DELLA. Par. xvii. 76.—The youngest son of Alberto della Scala, born in 1291. On the death of Bartolommeo (Alberto's eldest son), Can and his elder brother Alboino reigned together, and after the death of the latter in 1311, Can Grande became sole lord of Verona. He was a Ghibelline, and many

Ghibelline exiles, among whom was Dante, took refuge at his Court. He died in 1329.

SCIANCATO, PUCCIO. Inf. xxv. 35.—A Florentine who, when in office, appropriated to his own use some of the public money.

SCHICCHI, GIANNI. Inf. xxx. 25.—A Florentine, the great friend of Simon Donati. Buoso Donati, Simon's uncle, died without leaving any will; as Simon was not the next heir, he concealed the corpse, while Giovanni Schicchi took its place in the bed, and made a will, leaving all the property to Simon. As a reward, Schicchi obtained a valuable mare which had belonged to Buoso Donati.

SCIPIO. See SCIPION.

SCIPION (Scipio Africanus). Inf. xxxi. 116. Purg. xxix. 116. Par. vi. 53; xxvii. 61.—A Roman general, who distinguished himself by his success in the second Punic War, on which account he received the surname of Africanus. He afterwards fell into disfavour with the Romans, and died in retirement B.C. 184.

SCOTT, MICHAEL. See SCOTTO.

SCOTTO, MICHELE (Michael Scott). Inf. xx. 115.—A celebrated Scotch astrologer in the service of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. He died at Melrose, and was buried there. He is said to have foretold that Barbarossa would die in Firenze; the emperor's death took place at Firenzuola, in Apulia.

SCROVIGNI. Inf. xvii. 64.—A noble Paduan family whose arms were, on a field argent a sow azure. The member of the family here introduced is Rinaldo Scrovigni.

SEMELE. Inf. xxx. 2. Par. xxi. 6.—Daughter of Cadmus, king of Bœotia, loved by Jupiter. Juno persuaded her to ask Jupiter to come to her in his true form, which he did, and Semele being unable to endure the sight, was consumed to ashes.

SEMRAMIS. Inf. v. 52.—Queen of Assyria, wife of Ninus, and mother of Ninyas: she was notorious for her dissolute life. She is said to have lived B.C. 1965.

SENECA. Inf. iv. 141.—A celebrated Roman philosopher, born in Spain A.D. 12. Agrippina appointed him tutor to her son Nero, with whom he at length fell into disgrace, and being accused of conspiring against the emperor's life, he was ordered to put himself to death, which he did by opening his veins, A.D. 65. His writings are chiefly on moral subjects.

SENNACHERIB. Purg. xii. 53.

2 Kings xix. 37.

SERSE (Xerxes). Purg. xxviii. 71. Par. viii. 124.—A king of Persia, who invaded Greece with five millions of followers, B.C. 480. He was entirely unsuccessful, and was forced to return to Persia,

where he was murdered, B.C. 464. In order to cross the Hellespont he made a bridge of boats across it.

SESTO (Sextus Tarquinius). Inf. xii. 135.—Son of Tarquin the Proud. He made himself master of Gabii, where he put to death the principal inhabitants. It was owing to the wrongs suffered by Lucretia from him, that the Tarquins were driven from Rome.

SEVEN KINGS AGAINST THEBES. Inf. xiv. 68.—When Polynices was refused the sovereignty of Thebes by his brother Eteocles, he sought the aid of Adrastus, king of Argos. Adrastus gave him his daughter in marriage, and marched against Thebes with an army headed by seven generals, including himself and Polynices: the other five were Amphiaraus, Tydeus, Eteocles, Capaneus, and Parthenopæus. They were called, "The Seven against Thebes."

SEXTUS. See **SESTO**.

SFINGE (Sphinx). Purg. xxxiii. 47.—A monster which lived near Thebes, in Bœotia, and devoured all those who could not guess the riddles she proposed to them. Œdipus at length guessed one, upon which the Sphinx killed herself.

SIBILLA (The Cumæan Sibyl). Par. xxxiii. 66.—A woman possessing the spirit of prophecy, who lived at Cumæ, near Naples. She guided Æneas to the infernal regions. She wrote her prophecies on leaves placed at the entrance of her cave, and if the wind dispersed them, they became incomprehensible. She brought nine books of prophecy to Tarquin the Proud, offering to sell them to him for a large price; when he refused, she offered him six (having burnt three), for the same price; he again refused, and she burnt three more, still asking the same price for the remaining three. Tarquin then bought them, and they were preserved in the Capitol until it was burnt in the time of Sylla.

SIBYL. See **SIBILLA**.

SICHÆUS. See **SICHEO**.

SICHEO (Sichæus). Inf. v. 62. Par. ix. 98.—A priest in the temple of Hercules in Phœnicia, who married Dido of Tyre. Pygmalion, Dido's brother, murdered Sichæus in order to obtain his possessions.

SIENA, ALBERO DA. See **ALBERO**.

SIGIER. Par. x. 133.—A teacher of logic, some say of theology, in Paris. He was said to hold some objectionable, if not heretical opinions.

SILVESTRO (Sylvester). Inf. xix. 117; xxvii. 94. Par. xx. 57.—Became Bishop of Rome in 314. The Councils of Arles and of Nice took place during his pontificate. According to the False Decretals, Constantine endowed Sylvester with the

temporal jurisdiction over those provinces of which he was spiritual head.

SILVESTRO. Par. xi. 83.—The third follower of S. Francis.

SILVIO (Sylvius). Inf. ii. 13.—Son of Æneas and Lavinia. He succeeded his half-brother, Ascanius, in the kingdom of Latium.

SIMONIDE (Simonides). Purg. xxii. 107.—A celebrated Greek poet, a native of Cos, who lived B.C. 538.

SIMONIDES. See **SIMONIDE**.

SINON. Inf. xxx. 91.—A Greek who went to the Trojan war, in which he distinguished himself by his cunning. It was through his treacherous persuasion that the Trojans admitted the famous wooden horse into their city, and it was he who opened the side of the horse, and let out the armed Greeks who were concealed within.

SIRENE (Sirens). Purg. xix. 19; xxxi. 45. Par. xii. 8.—Sea-nymphs, who lived in an island near Sicily. They charmed with their sweet voices all who came near, so that they stayed to listen, and at last perished for want of food. Ulysses escaped them by being tied to the mast of his ship, having previously stopped his companions' ears with wax. Ulysses was so charmed with the Sirens' voices, that he made signs to his companions to stop. They, however, took no notice, and the Sirens finding themselves disregarded, threw themselves into the sea, and perished.

SIRINGA (Syrinx). Purg. xxxii. 65.—A nymph of Arcadia, who was changed into a reed while escaping from Pan. It was the story of Syrinx, sung by Mercury, which lulled Argus to sleep while watching Io.

SISMONDI. Inf. xxxiii. 32.—A Ghibelline family of Pisa, who helped Archbishop Ruggieri to capture Count Ugolino.

SISTO (Sixtus I.). Par. xxvii. 44.—Bishop of Rome; he lived in the early part of the second century. Some say that he was martyred.

SIXTUS. See **SISTO**.

SIZI. Par. xvi. 108.—A Florentine family, living in the quarter of Porta del Duomo.

SOCRATE (Socrates). Inf. iv. 134.—The most famous of the ancient philosophers, born at Athens B.C. 470. He was accused of blasphemy against the gods, and condemned to drink hemlock juice, B.C. 400. He believed in the immortality of the soul.

SOCRATES. See **SOCRATE**.

SOLDAN (Sultan). Par. xi. 101.—Meledin, Sultan of Egypt. S. Francis endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to convert him in 1219, in his camp near Damietta.

SOLDANIER, GIANNI DEL. Inf. xxxii. 121.—A member of a noble Florentine Ghibelline family. Having obtained power in Flo-

rence, he betrayed his own party, and drove them out of the city. He also took part in betraying Faenza to the Bolognese.

SOLDANIERI. Par. xvi. 93.—A powerful and noble Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Pancrazio.

SOLOMON. Par. x. 109; xiii. 48; xiv. 35.

2 Samuel xii. 24.

SOLON. See **SOLONE**.

SOLONE (Solon). Par. viii. 124.—A Greek philosopher, born at Salamis about B.C. 638. He gave a code of laws to Athens, which remained in force for more than four hundred years. He died in Cyprus, B.C. 558.

SORDELLO. Purg. vi. 58; vii. 3; viii. 38; ix. 58.—A celebrated troubadour, born in Mantua in 1198, of the Visconti family. He is said to have privately married Cunizza, sister of Ezzelino da Romena, lord of Verona. He died a violent death: the date of his death is unknown.

SPAGNA (Spain). Par. xix. 125.—Alfonso X., king of Leon and Castile, from his great learning surnamed the Wise. He came to the throne in 1252. He was nominated King of the Romans, and greatly impoverished his country in his attempts to gain the imperial crown. His subjects rebelled against him, led by his son Sancho, who, however, was reconciled to his father before the death of the latter, which took place in 1284.

SPAIN. See **SPAGNA**.

SPHINX. See **SPINGE**.

STATIUS. See **STAZIO**.

STAZIO (Statius). Purg. xxi. 10 *et seq.*; xxxiii. 15.—A Latin poet, born at Naples in the reign of Domitian. His best known works are the 'Thebais' and the 'Achilleis,' which, however, remained unfinished at the time of his death, which happened A.D. 100.

STEPHEN, S. Purg. xv. 107.

Acts of the Apostles vii. 59.

STRICCA. Inf. xxix. 125.—A native of Siena, who squandered his possessions.

SULTAN. See **SOLDAN**.

SYLVESTER. See **SILVESTRO**.

SYLVIVS. See **SILVIO**.

SYRENS. See **SIRENE**.

SYRINX. See **SIRINGA**.

TACCO, GHIN DI. Purg. vi. 14.—An Italian freebooter, who made a generous use of the spoils he took. He murdered Messer Benincasa for having condemned to death his brother and nephew. Boniface VIII. summoned him to Rome, pardoned him, and made him a cavalier.

TADDEO. Par. xii. 83.—A physician and professor of Bologna, born in Florence, who flourished in the thirteenth century. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle.

TAIDA (Thais). Inf. xviii. 130.—A character in one of Terence's plays.

TALE (Thales). Inf. iv. 137.—One of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus B.C. 643. He travelled in Crete, Phœnicia, and Egypt. He made many discoveries in astronomy, and is said to have been the first to calculate accurately a solar eclipse. He died B.C. 548. Thales founded the Ionian school of philosophy.

TAMIRI (Thomyris). Purg. xii. 56.—A queen of the Massagetæ (a Scythian nation), who defeated Cyrus, and took him prisoner, B.C. 530. Thomyris cut off the head of Cyrus, and threw it into a vessel filled with blood, exclaiming, "Now satiate thyself with blood, for which thou thirstedst!"

TARLATI, CIONE DE'. Purg. vi. 15.—A citizen of Arezzo. It is doubtful whether he was drowned at the battle of Mont' Aperti, in 1260, or at Bibiena, or whether his horse threw him into the Arno.

TARQUIN. See **TARQUINO.**

TARQUINO (Tarquin the Proud). Inf. iv. 127.—The seventh and last king of Rome, grandson of Tarquin the Elder. His own cruelty and tyranny, and that of his son Sextus, led to his expulsion from Rome, A.U.C. 244. He took refuge with the Etruscans, who vainly endeavoured to replace him on his throne. He died about fourteen years afterwards.

TAUMANTE (Thaumas). Purg. xxi. 50.—Son of Neptune and Terra, father of Iris and the Harpies.

TEBALDO (Thibault). Inf. xxii. 52.—Sixth count of Champagne, and second king of Navarre. He was an excellent prince, and a liberal patron of trade and the fine arts. He died in 1270, while on his way home from Tunis with the bones of his father-in-law, S. Louis.

TEGGHIAIO ALDOBRANDI. See **ALDOBRANDI.**

TELEMACHUS. Inf. xxvi. 94.—Son of Ulysses and Penelope. Accompanied by Minerva under the form of Mentor, he visited the courts of Menelaus and Nestor, to obtain news of his father.

TEMI (Themis). Purg. xxxiii. 47.—Daughter of Cœlus and Terra. Her oracle in Attica was a celebrated one, and was consulted by Deucalion.

TERENCE. See **TERENZIO.**

TERENZIO (Terence). Purg. xxii. 97.—A native of Carthage, sold as a slave to a Roman senator, who educated and then liberated him. Terence is famed for his plays, which, however, were chiefly translations from the Greek. He lived in the second century B.C.

- TESEO** (Theseus). *Inf.* ix. 54; xii. 17. *Purg.* xxiv. 123.—A king of Athens, one of the most famous of the Greek heroes. Among other exploits, he slew the Minotaur, defeated the Centaurs, and joined in the attempt of his friend Pirithous to carry off Proserpine. It is probably to this attempt that *Inf.* ix. 54 alludes.
- TESIFONE** (Tisiphone). *Inf.* ix. 48.—One of the Furies. *See* **FURIE**.
- TETI** (Thetis). *Purg.* ix. 37; xxii. 113.—A sea-nymph, married to Peleus, king of Thessaly. To prevent her son Achilles from joining in the Trojan war, she took him in his sleep to the court of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, where she hoped he would remain unknown.
- THAIS**. *See* **TAIDA**.
- THALES**. *See* **TALE**.
- THAUMAS**. *See* **TAUMANTE**.
- THEMIS**. *See* **TEMI**.
- THESEUS**. *See* **TESEO**.
- THETIS**. *See* **TETI**.
- THIBAUT**. *See* **TEBALDO**.
- THISBE**. *See* **TISBE**.
- THOAS**. *Purg.* xxvi. 95.—Son of Jason and Hypsipyle. He and his brother prevented Lycurgus, king of Nemæa, from killing their mother.
- THOMAS**. *See* **TOMMASO**.
- THOMAS AQUINAS**. *See* **AQUINO**.
- THOMYRIS**. *See* **TAMIRI**.
- THYMBRÆUS**. *See* **TIMBREO**.
- TIDEO** (Tydeus). *Inf.* xxxii. 130.—One of the chiefs of the Argive expedition against Thebes. He killed Melanippus, and although himself mortally wounded, tore out his enemy's brains with his teeth.
- TIFEO** (Typhæus). *Inf.* xxxi. 124. *Par.* viii. 70.—A celebrated giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. He made war on the gods, but was crushed by Jupiter under Mount Etna.
- TIGNOSO, FEDERIGO**. *Purg.* xiv. 106.—A native of Rimini, of noble family; he lived chiefly in Brettinoro.
- TIMBREO** (Thymbræus). *Purg.* xii. 31.—A name given to Apollo, from a temple sacred to him on the plain of Thymbra, in the Troad.
- TIRESIAS**. *See* **TIRESIO**.
- TIRESIO** (Tiresias). *Inf.* xx. 40. *Purg.* xxii. 113.—A Greek who was changed into a woman, and some years afterwards into a man again. Jupiter endowed him with the gift of prophecy, so that he became an infallible oracle to his countrymen. Deiphile and Argia were his daughters.
- TISBE** (Thisbe). *Purg.* xxvii. 37.—A beautiful girl of Babylon. When on her way to meet her lover Pyramus, she dropped her veil, and a lioness besmeared it with blood. Pyramus found the

veil, and thinking it a proof of the death of Thisbe, killed himself. Thisbe arrived just before he died, and killed herself also.

TISIPHONE. *See* TESIFONE.

TITHONUS. *See* TITONE.

TITO (Titus). *Purg.* **xxi.** 82. *Par.* **vi.** 92.—Son of the emperor Vespasian, born A.D. 39. He headed the Roman armies as his father's general in Syria, and took Jerusalem A.D. 70. He succeeded his father in 79, and was a wise and humane ruler. He died A.D. 81.

TITONE (Tithonus). *Purg.* **ix.** 1.—Son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Aurora loved him, and in compliance with his request made him immortal; but as he had forgotten to ask also for perpetual youth, he soon became decrepit, and found life a burden, Aurora then changed him into a grasshopper.

TITUS. *See* TITO.

TITYUS. *See* TIZIO.

TIZIO (Tityus). *Inf.* **xxxi.** 124.—A famous giant, son of Terra, who covered nine acres of ground when lying down.

TOBIA (Tobit). *Par.* **iv.** 48.

Tobit **i.** 1.

TOBIT. *See* TOBIA.

TOLOMMEO (Ptolemy). *Par.* **vi.** 69.—Ptolemy Dionysius, king of Egypt, born B.C. 60. He betrayed Pompey, who had formerly protected him, and sent his head to Julius Cæsar. He afterwards quarrelled with Cæsar, and the latter made war on him and took him prisoner. Ptolemy was drowned in the Nile while trying to escape, B.C. 46.

TOLOMMEO (Ptolemy Claudius). *Inf.* **iv.** 142.—A celebrated geographer and astrologer, who lived in the reigns of Adrian and Antoninus Pius. He placed the earth in the centre of the universe.

TOMMASO (S. Thomas). *Par.* **xvi.** 129.

S. Matthew **x.** 3.

TOMMASO d' AQUINO. *Purg.* **xx.** 69. *Par.* **x.** 99 *et seq.* *See* AQUINO.

TORQUATO (Titus Manlius Torquatus). *Par.* **vi.** 46.—A Roman, who distinguished himself in a war against the Gauls; he killed a Gaul of enormous stature and took from him his collar (*torques*), on which account he was surnamed Torquatus.

TORQUATUS. *See* TORQUATO.

TOSINGHI. *Par.* **xvi.** 112.—One of three Florentine families who were the founders and patrons of the bishopric of Florence.

TRAJAN. *See* TRAJANO.

TRAJANO (Trajan). *Purg.* **x.** 74. *Par.* **xx.** 44.—A native of Spain, born A.D. 54, adopted by the emperor Nerva. He became emperor A.D. 98, and after a prosperous and glorious reign, died A.D.

117. A Roman Catholic legend states that Trajan was delivered from hell by the prayers of Pope Gregory the Great.
- TRAVERSARA. Purg. xiv. 107.—A noble family of Ravenna.
- TRAVERSARO, PIER. Purg. xiv. 98.—Lord of Ravenna, a virtuous and magnificent prince. His daughter is said to have married Stephen, king of Hungary.
- TRIBALDELLO. Inf. xxxii. 122.—Tribaldello de' Zambrasi of Faenza, who aided Giovanni Soldanieri to betray Faenza to the Bolognese in 1282.
- TRISTAN. *See* TRISTANO.
- TRISTANO (Tristan). Inf. v. 67.—One of the knights of the Round Table. He was sent by Mark, king of Cornwall, to fetch his bride Iseult des Blanchés Mains. On the voyage Tristan drank, by mistake, a love potion intended for King Mark, and fell in love with Iseult. He married Iseult of Ireland.
- TRIVIA. Par. xxiii. 26.—A name given to Diana, because she presided over places where three roads met.
- TULLIO (Marcus Tullius Cicero). Inf. iv. 141.—A celebrated Roman orator, born B.C. 106. He joined the party of Pompey, and thereby became inimical to Augustus and Antony. Cicero's name was included in Antony's proscriptive list, and he was put to death B.C. 43.
- TULLY. *See* TULLIO.
- TURNO (Turnus). Inf. i. 108.—A king of the Rutuli, who made war against Æneas when he came into Italy. He was killed by Æneas in single combat.
- TURNUS. *See* TURNO.
- TYDEUS. *See* TIDEO.
- TYPHÆUS. *See* TIFEO.
- UBALDIN DALLA PILA. *See* PILA.
- UBALDO. Par. xi. 44.—S. Ubaldo was a native of Gubbio, in Umbria. He was appointed to the bishopric of Perugia in 1126, but declined it. He was, however, forced to accept the bishopric of Gubbio in 1128. He lived a very retired life, on a hill from which the river Chiassi flows. He persuaded the emperor Barbarossa not to destroy Florence. S. Ubaldo died in 1160.
- UBERIGHI. Inf. xvii. 62.—A Florentine family: their arms were, on a field gules a goose argent.
- UBERTI. Par. xvi. 109.—A Florentine Ghibelline family, to which Farinata belonged. (*See* Inf. x.) Their palace was razed to the ground in 1258, and the ground occupied by it was not allowed to be built on. (This is the reason of the want of symmetry in the Palazzo Vecchio, the architect of which was forced to keep from trenching on the forbidden ground.)

According to Malespini, Ubertus Cæsar, the son of Catiline, was sent by Julius Cæsar, with seven companions, to Florence, to remodel the city in the likeness of Rome, and from him the Uberti were descended.

UBERTIN DONATI. *See* DONATI.

UGHI. Par. xvi. 88.—An ancient Florentine family, who lived in the quarter of Porta San Pancrazio. According to Malespini, they were descended from Ugo, one of the companions of Ubertus. *See* UBERTI.

UGO CIAPETTA. *See* CIAPETTA.

UGO DA SANVITTORE. *See* SANVITTORE.

UGOLIN D'AZZO. *See* AZZO.

UGOLIN DE' FANTOLI. *See* FANTOLI.

UGOLINO. Inf. xxxii. 125 *et seq.*; xxxiii. 85.—Count Ugolino della Gherardesca, a Pisan noble of the Guelf party, induced Florence to break a league entered into against Pisa by several Ghibelline cities. He seems to have intended to make himself master of Pisa, but was taken prisoner by Archbishop Ruggieri, who shut him up, with two of his sons, and three of his grandsons, in a tower (since called the Tower of Famine), where they were starved to death, in 1288.

UGUCCIONE. Inf. xxxiii. 89.—One of the sons of Count Ugolino, who died with him in the Tower of Famine.

ULISSE (Ulysses). Inf. xxvi. 56. Purg. xix. 22. Par. xxvii. 83.—A king of Ithaca, famed for his wisdom and cunning. He discovered Achilles in Scyros, and took him with him to the siege of Troy. He and Diomedes together stole the Palladium (an image of Pallas on which the safety of Troy depended) from the citadel of Troy. On his return he met with many misfortunes and delays, and did not reach Ithaca until after an absence of twenty years. He is said to have travelled as far as Cadiz.

ULYSSES. *See* ULISSE.

URANIA. Purg. xxix. 41.—The Muse of Astronomy, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.

URBAN. *See* URBANO.

URBANO (Pope Urban I.). Par. xxvii. 44.—Made bishop of Rome A.D. 222, in the reign of Alexander Severus. He died in the year 230; some say he was martyred.

UZZAH. Purg. x. 57.

2 Samuel vi. 6.

VANNI FUCCI. *See* FUCCI.

VARRO. Purg. xxii. 98.—A celebrated Latin prose writer, greatly commended by Cicero for his erudition, born B.C. 115. He was

one of Pompey's lieutenants, and was afterwards proscribed by Cæsar, but escaped. He died B.C. 28. He wrote five hundred volumes, which are nearly all lost.

VECCHIO, DEL. Par. xv. 115.—A noble and ancient Florentine family.

VENEDICO CACCIANIMICO. See CACCIANIMICO.

VENERE (Venus). Purg. xxv. 132; xxviii. 65.—Goddess of beauty, love, and laughter; wife of Vulcan.

VENUS. See VENERE.

VERUCCHIO. Inf. xxvii. 46.—The Malatestas were so called, from a castle of that name which belonged to them.

VIGNE, PIER DELLE. Inf. xiii. 38.—A native of Capua, of low origin. He was educated at the University of Bologna, and became secretary to the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. His enemies accused him of having joined the Papal party, and of attempting to poison the emperor. He was blinded and put in prison, where he killed himself.

VINCISLAO (Wenceslas). Purg. vii. 101. Par. xix. 125.—A king of Bohemia. We are told that "he was not a man of arms; he was a meek and humble ecclesiastic, and did not live long." He was probably the nephew (not son) of Ottocar, and began to reign in 1277.

VIRGIL. See VIRGILIO.

VIRGILIO (Virgil). Inf. i. 63 *et seq.* Purg. xxx. 49. Par. xv. 26; xvii. 19; xxvi. 118.—A celebrated Latin poet, born at Andes, a village near Mantua, B.C. 70. His principal works are the 'Æneid' and the 'Georgics.' He was patronized by Augustus Cæsar and Mæcenas. Virgil died at Brundisium (Brindisi) B.C. 19.

VISCONTI. Purg. viii. 80.—A noble family of Milan, who bore a viper on their shield.

VISDOMINI. Par. xvi. 112.—A Florentine family who lived in the quarter of Porta San Piero. They were one of three families who were founders and patrons of the Bishopric (afterwards Archbishopric) of Florence.

VITALIANO. Inf. xvii. 68.—Vitaliano del Dente, a Paduan usurer, who was still alive when Dante wrote.

VULCAN. See VULCANO.

VULCANO (Vulcan). Inf. xiv. 57.—God of fire, son of Juno, and husband of Venus. His forges were said to be underneath Mount Etna, and in them he forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

WENCESLAS. See VINCISLAO.

XERXES. See SERSE.

ZANCHE, MICHEL. Inf. xxii. 88; xxxiii. 144.—A Sardinian, the seneschal of King Enzo of Sardinia. After Enzo's death his widow, Adalasia, married Michel Zanche, who through her became master of Logodoro, which he greatly misgoverned. He gave his daughter in marriage to Branca d'Oria, and was murdered by the latter in 1275.

ZEFFIRO (Zephyr). Par. xii. 47.—The west wind, son of *Astreus* and *Aurora*.

ZENO. See **ZENONE**.

ZENONE (Zeno). Inf. iv. 138.—The founder of the School of Stoics; born in the island of Cyprus B.C. 361. He died B.C. 264.

ZEPHYR. See **ZEFFIRO**.

ZITA, S. Inf. xxi. 38.—Born at Montsegrade, near Lucca, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Her mother being poor, Zita, at twelve years of age, became a servant in the family of a citizen of Lucca. She was at first cruelly treated; but at length, by her patience and fidelity, gained the confidence and love of her employers. She died in 1272, and the decree of her beatification was published by Pope Innocent XII. in 1696. She is the patron saint of Lucca.



